The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1874. VOL. 89.—NO. 252.

FIRST EDITION.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

A Democratic Pronunciamento

Arrests for Violating the Enforcement Act.

The Naturalization Question.

Opinion of the State Attorney General.

Democratic Pronunciamento.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—The following was unanimously adopted by the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee:

NEW ORLEANS, October 24, 1874.

WHEREAS, Several thousand of our foreign-born citizens were naturalized in the Second District Court, upon the advice of the best legal talent in the State, said advice being based upon previous decisions upon said question, and acquiesced in for many years; and,

WHEREAS, Said naturalized citizens have been registered without opposition being made to their right to register, and have thereby become qualified electors under the Constitution and laws of the United States and of this State, and,

WHEREAS, It is contemplated by the Republican leaders, Kellogg, Packard, Beckwith and others to deprive our foreign-born citizens thus naturalized of the right to vote by advising their assistant supervisors to arbitrarily strike out from the list of registered voters the names of said foreign-born citizens, thereby investing said supervisors with the extraordinary power of wresting from said citizens the right of citizenship secured by judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction, and recognized in their fullest extent by said supervisors by their official act of registering said citizens; and,

WHEREAS, This conspiracy between the Governor and Federal officials is intended to secure by fraud the same results in the parish of Orleans which they are attempting to secure in the country parishes, by intimidating white voters through the prostitution of the Federal judiciary and the degradation of the United States army to local police purposes; be it

Resolved, That we denounce in unmeasured terms this movement to deprive said foreign-born citizens of their right of citizenship, and the persistent interference of Federal officials in the affairs of our State, intended to invite conflicts and disorder, and we denounce the weakness and despotism of the Executive in submitting to the dictation of said Federal officials.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to every registered citizen thus naturalized to present himself at the polls and cast his vote.

Resolved, That if this outrage be consummated, we hold up to popular execration the individual authors of this fraud and conspiracy against a worthy class of our citizens.

(Signed) ALBERT VOORHEES, President Executive Committee.
(Official) E. G. DILL, Chief Secretary.

Arrests in Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, LA., October 24.—The following gentlemen were arrested this morning by the United States Marshal, charged with violating the Enforcement act: Geo. S. A. Pike, banker; E. Jacobs, of the firm of E. & B. Jacobs, the wealthiest firm in the city; John J. Horan, of the firm of Horan & Looney; W. P. Ford, of Boisseau & Ford; R. H. Lindsay, of Steess & Lindsay; and J. G. McWilliams.

Other arrests are threatened. The warrants were served by O'Neal, the Republican candidate for Sheriff in Bossier parish, and were based upon affidavits of General Lewis Merrill, United States Army, commanding the division. No resistance was offered, and no one attempted to escape. The examination is set for Monday morning.

Military.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—The troops stationed in the city and Jackson Barracks, under the command of Col. Floyd Jones, will be reviewed to-morrow morning on Canal street. Two companies of the Thirteenth Infantry arrived yesterday. Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, goes to Greenville, Ala., and company G, Second Infantry, to Mobile. A daily parade of troops has been ordered, the only object being exercise of the men, both for sanitary purposes and to meet the requirements of the service.

Compromise in St. Mary Parish.

FRANKLIN, LA., October 24.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the white and colored people of the parish of St. Mary, called in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the White League Nominating Convention on Saturday last, was held to-day. A compromise similar to that recently made in the parish of Terrebonne was effected. The meeting throughout was orderly, and the speeches delivered by both white and colored men were well received. The following compromise ticket, in opposition to the Straight-out Republican ticket, was adopted: Arthur Antoine (colored), and L. S. Clarke (white), Members of Representatives, J. W. Lyman (white), parish Judge; Timothy Davis (colored), Sheriff. The whites have two and the blacks have two candidates for the police jury. The ward constable and the Justices of the Peace are equally divided.

Arrests at Breaux bridge.

NEW ORLEANS, October 24.—Parties from St. Martins parish report the arrest at Breaux bridge by the United States Marshal of Eng Dutrie and A. Heebert. They, with those previously arrested, were removed to St. Martinsville, where they are to have a preliminary examination next Monday. It is unknown upon what charges they were arrested. The police jury met yesterday and refused to take any action towards holding an election.

Registration.

The whites were supposed to be ahead at the close of registration.

Opinion of Attorney General Field on the Question of Naturalization.

Attorney General Field has given an opinion, addressed to the State Register of Voters, from which the following extract is made:

SIR: Your communication of the 18th inst. has been received, and the question you propound to me whether the Second and First District Courts of the parish of Orleans have authority under the act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, to grant naturalization certificates to aliens, and thereby confer the right of citizenship, I have considered with more than ordinary care, and with the view of having these grave questions fairly and legally determined. The fifth section of the act of Congress of the 14th of April, 1802, provides that every court of record in any individual State having common law, jurisdiction and a seal, a clerk and prothonotary, shall be considered a District Court within the meaning of said acts, and every alien who may have been naturalized in any such court shall enjoy, after the passage of this act, the same rights and privileges at if he had been naturalized in a District or Circuit Court of the United States. [72, Statutes at Large, 153.] I maintain this is the only provision of law which defines the character and jurisdiction of courts clothed with power by act of Congress to naturalize aliens. The inquiry suggests itself: Does the Second Circuit contain the attributes required in the section above cited? If it does not possess all of them, then it cannot naturalize. The Second District Court is a court of limited jurisdiction, and I maintain, without the fear of successful contradiction, that the Second District Court has not now, nor has it had since 1864, any other power or jurisdiction except that which strictly belongs to a Probate Court. Will it be contended that a court is limited in its jurisdiction, confined entirely to probate matters, with no power to decide upon controversies between litigants generally, that could be classed as a court exercising common law powers?

Here follows an array of authorities showing that a Court, to naturalize aliens, must have common law jurisdiction, and recent decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana are cited, one of which says: The Second District Court has only probate jurisdiction, and has not jurisdiction to try a suit against heirs who had been put in possession of property of succession.

The Attorney General says this Court derives all of its jurisdiction, and its proceedings are strictly dependent upon the statutory laws. In conclusion he says: "After a very careful and patient examination of the question, as submitted to me for my official opinion, and if I know myself, with a determination to divest my mind of all political influences in coming to a conclusion, I am constrained to say that I do not believe that under the third section of the act of Congress, approved the 14th of April 1802, the Second District Court of this parish has the jurisdiction to grant naturalization."

Registry Returns.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says the registry returns now completed show that one in three of the population of the city is registered. While the Republicans charge the Democrats with manufacturing 3,000 illegal naturalization papers, the Democrats claim that they have detected 3,000 repeating frauds. Kellogg estimates the total registry of the State at 165,000, with the negroes about 6,000 ahead of the whites.

The Grant Parish Case.

Colonel Marr goes to Washington this week to induce the Supreme Court to take up the Grant Parish case at an early day, to test the constitutionality of the law against Ku-Klux.

RELIGIOUS.

Protestant Episcopal Convention.

NEW YORK, October 24.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention today, the committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Diocese of Pittsburgh, in reference to the Court of Appeals, made a report, saying: That after a careful consideration of the subject, they have come to the conclusion that there could be no such change in the judicial system of the Church, without a change in its organic law. Report adopted, and the committee discharged.

The committee also reported that any other form of prayer than that laid down in the Prayer Book could not be authorized without a change in the canons.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the subject of charges in deacons' orders, reported that it was inexpedient to make any changes.

Rev. C. P. Jennings, of Missouri, offered the following resolutions, which were placed on the calendar:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the practice commonly described under the name of Eucharistic Adoration, and practices designated as the Sacrament of Penance, together with all the teachings leading to the above named practices, are hereby solemnly declared to be foreign to this Church.

Resolved, That the Committee on Prayer Book be requested to prepare and report to this Convention such rubrics as may be judged by said committee needful to the preservation of the ritual of the Church in its integrity and purity.

Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be instructed to ascertain whether any legislation may be necessary to prohibit, in public worship, commonly called "divine service," in the communion and baptismal offices, in order of confirmation, and the solemnization of matrimony, and in the order for the burial of the dead, the use by any minister or lay reader of this Church, of any prayer, litany, suffrage, thanksgiving, exhortation, or form of absolution, other than those contained in the Book of Common Prayer.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Society.

BALTIMORE, MD., October 24.—In the Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Society, to-day, resolutions were adopted that the children of members of the State Union, needing the protection of the General Union, be placed in the Catholic protectorate of each diocese, and cared for as wards of the Union, and that it is not advisable now to encourage Irish immigration to this country, that Catholic schools be promoted; that lyceums be established by each local society, reported that it was inexpedient to make any changes.

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Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that a joint commission be appointed, consisting of seven Bishops, seven presbyters and seven laymen, the latter two to be chosen by ballot in the House of Deputies, to take into consideration the whole subject of rubrical revision, among other things providing shortened and more varied services, and new lectionary, and making such other suggestions as may be seen judicious with respect to the services and offices of the Church, and to report to the next General Convention.

This was made the order of the day on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock.

The report of the Committee on Canon No. 7, respecting the proposed amendment to Sections II. and III., of Canon 13, of Title I., of the Digest, with regard to testimonials of Bishops, was then read and discussed at length.

Pending action upon it the House adjourned.

Consecration of the New Bishop of Wisconsin.

NEW YORK, October 25.—The new Bishop of Wisconsin, Edward Randolph Wells, was consecrated this morning in St. Thomas' church, in the presence of a large congregation. The morning services were celebrated by the Presiding Bishop, B. B. Smith, of Kentucky, assisted by Bishops Courtney, of Kingston; Lee, of Delaware; Williams, of Connecticut; Atkinson, of North Carolina; Whipple, of Minnesota; Scarfoot, of Pittsburgh; Huntingdon, of Central New York, and Assistant Bishop Lyman, of North Carlina. The sermon was preached by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, the concluding portion of it being an address to the new Bishop, warning him that he was not entering upon a life of ease and luxury, and and setting forth its trials. He welcomed him into orders, and exhorted him to be strong in faith.

Bishop Wells was then consecrated by Presiding Bishop Smith according to the usual form of the Church, and the services ended with the administration of the holy communion.

The Indian War—A Number of Camps Broken Up by Lieut. Col. Buell.

CHICAGO, October 24.—Lieutenant General Sheridan, who is now in the Indian Territory, telegraphs to Adjutant General Dunn, of his staff, from Fort Sill, October 19, as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel Buell struck a small camp of hostile Indians on the head waters of the Salt Fork of the Red river, near the Staked Plains, on the 9th of October, destroying it and killing one Indian, and then continued the pursuit of the Indians up the river, destroying a camp of fifteen lodges and seventy-five lodges, and finally a camp of about four hundred lodges, driving the Indians still further west to the edge of the Staked Plains, when they turned north to the head waters of McClelland's Creek and the north fork. Lieutenant Colonel Buell is still in pursuit. A large amount of Indian property was destroyed and a large number of ponies abandoned by the Indians. A small party came in here last night to ask for terms for seven of the Commanche chiefs and their people. No terms will be given except a surrender of arms, persons and property. Lieutenant Colonel Davidson moved out again with his column on the morning of the 21st, course due west. Forty days' rations for men and animals have been sent Colonel Buell.

(Signed) PHIL. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

The Political Situation in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 24.—The *Bulletin* this evening has the following dispatch on the political situation in Nevada: The effort of one or two journals to make this a party issue is absurd. Prominent Democrats are known to be for Sharon, first, last, and all the time, while it is frequently reported on the street that even Williams, for whom the legislative Democratic candidates from Storey county are pledged, is only a dummy to aid in securing Sharon's election. With regard to Charley De Long, he seems to be making a worse record than during the Stuart contest. No thinking politician has ever looked upon him to be even in the fight.

Fleetwood Park Races.

NEW YORK, October 24.—At Fleetwood Park to-day the deciding heat for the $1,000 purse was won by Vanity Fair. Time 2:27½.

Race for $1,500 for horses that never beat 2:41. This was a dead heat between Music and Como. Everett Boy won the second and third heats. Time 2:55½ and 2:25. Barney Kelly the fourth heat in 2:27, and Music the fifth heat in 2:25. The race was then postponed till Monday on account of darkness.

The $800 race for horses that never beat 2:41, $600 to the first, was won by Rutledge in three straight heats. Time 2:36, 2:33¼ and 2:36.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN.

The Revolution in Spain.

The Republicans Preparing for an Active Campaign.

WEST INDIES.

San Domingo Out of Funds.

SAN DOMINGO, October 11.—The republic is quiet. President Gonzales has issued a decree authorizing the contraction of a foreign loan to the amount of $300,000, and has appointed Jose Manuel Glas as agent to negotiate it.

Contribution on Capital in Cuba.

HAVANA, October 22.—The *Diario* says: "There is no truth in the reports which have been circulated that Captain General Concha will not enforce the decree of July 10th, establishing a contribution of five per cent. on capital. The story has been put in circulation for the purpose of raising the premium on gold, as well as to injure the credit of the Government. Superior authority never recedes, no matter what may be the nature of the opposition which it meets. It has been decided to enforce this decree with the utmost rigor, in order to prevent the paralyzation of the Government and to bring into the Treasury the amount imperatively demanded for the peremptory necessities of the campaign. Concha has accepted the accounts furnished by tax-payers, but reserves the right, should it be found hereafter that their capital is greater than represented, to collect on the surplus at the rate of five per cent."

On a Tour of Observation.

Concha, accompanied by his chief of staff, three aids and an escort of fifty soldiers, left for the Cinco Villas district and the Trocha.

GERMANY.

Count von Arnim's Case.

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch from Berlin says that the Judge entrusted with the preliminary inquiry in the case of Von Arnim is expected on Monday from Paris, where he has been collecting evidence.

BERLIN, October 24.—It is expected that the public trial of Von Arnim will begin early in December. Bismarck will be the principal witness for the prosecution.

The taking of the testimony of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, and Prince Bismarck only remains to complete the preliminary inquiries.

CANADA.

Naturalization.

OTTAWA, October 24.—A dispatch from the Imperial Colonial Minister says it has been decided that certificates of naturalization granted in the united kingdom do not confer upon an alien any right or privilege in the British colonies.

Brazil Declines Reciprocity.

Brazil declines to enter into reciprocal trading relations with Canada.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Coffee Crop.

JACMEL, October 24.—Business is dull. The coffee crop is immense, but it comes slowly, country people refusing to sell at the prevailing price, which is ten dollars.

Plenipotentiary to Foreign Courts.

Octavius Rameau has been commissioned Plenipotentiary to the courts of England, France and Spain. The Republic is quiet.

RUSSIA.

Destructive Fire at Titles.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24.—A dispatch from Titles brings intelligence of a fire in the business portion of that city. At the time the telegram was sent the theatre had been burned and upwards of one hundred stores. The fire was still raging.

SPAIN.

Fortifying the Ebro.

MADRID, October 24.—The Republicans have completed the work of fortifying the line of the Ebro, and an active movement against the Carlists is expected to begin immediately.

FRANCE.

Count de Chambord.

LONDON, October 24.—A dispatch from Paris says the Legitimists are urging the Count de Chambord to return to France.

BY MAIL.

How the Carlists are Supplied with Arms.

NEW YORK, October 25.—A Paris telegram to the London *Times* of the 12th says: A French paper to-day gives the following account of the way in which, it says, the the Carlists are generally supplied: Ships laden with arms and ammunition clear out from Antwerp, Liverpool, and even Hamburg, nominally for Japan or China. They repair to the Gulf of Gascony, where they cruise for some time, waiting a favorable opportunity to land their cargoes. They are careful to remain in Spanish waters, and not in French waters, because they know that as soon as bad weather comes on Spanish cruisers return to port. Then from little Biscayan creeks, which are in the hands of the Carlists, boats go out to the English, Belgian or German vessels and land arms and ammunition without the smallest obstacle or risk. We are unable to explain the negligence of the Spanish cruisers, but we insist on the strict correctness of our information.

Father Hyacinthe's Lectures on the Decalogue.

Another Paris dispatch to the same paper says the Protestant Consistory of Geneva have refused, by a large majority, to allow Father Hyacinthe the use of Madeleine church for week day lectures on the Decalogue. Father Hyacinthe first applied for the use of Tusterie church, but a difficulty was raised as to the power to which application should be made, the Consistory having jurisdiction as regards religious service, and the municipality jurisdiction as to lectures and meetings. He was asked which category his lectures would come under. He thereupon asked for Madeleine. The refusal, as explained by the *Journal de Geneve*, was based on his being a priest and Catholic, and on the position he has assumed towards the State and Old Catholic community.

Terrible Accident While Hunting.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 24.—A distressing accident occurred in Ponola county, Mississippi, last Wednesday, which cast a gloom over the entire county. A party of four young men were hunting deer in Tallahachie bottom, and became separated. One of them, Ben. Mitchell, while pursuing a path through the canebreak, observed the cane shaking ahead of him, and thinking it was caused by deer, fired the contents of a double-barreled shot gun, loaded with buckshot, and hearing screams, rushed to the spot, and found Thomas L. Mosely, one of his companions, lying dead, shot through the head, David White, another, shot in the head and mortally wounded, and the third one, S. W. Johnson, severely wounded. All the parties were very respectably connected, and the deplorable accident has brought mourning and sorrow to many homes.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

DETROIT, October 24.—Yesterday afternoon, about half-past one o'clock, the boilers of the mill and salt works belonging to W. H. Cooper & Co., at New River, exploded. The mill had just started, when, without a moment's warning, the boiler heads blew off. Five men, two named Culhoune, Alex. Miller, John Tolbert and Henry Getty, with his little son, named George Getty, aged about eleven years, were standing in the fire room at the time. The two Culhounes were very badly scalded, also Getty's son, the boy being so badly scalded across the bowels that he died about eight hours after the explosion. Miller and Getty, at latest accounts, were improving, but no hopes are entertained for the two Culhounes and Tolbert.

Violating the Gallahue Patent.

BOSTON, October 24.—Within a day or two suits have been brought against small shoe manufacturers in Cochituate and vicinity for alleged violation of the Gallahue patent, and the establishments closed, throwing workmen out of employment and delaying the filling of orders. As fast as the manufacturers obtain bail they resume business.

Attempt to Beat Goldsmith Maid's Time.

BOSTON, October 21.—A large crowd witnessed the trot this afternoon by Dan Mace's stallion Jay Gould against Goldsmith Maid's time of two minutes and fourteen seconds. The following is the result: First heat, 2:20½; second heat, 2:21½. He was withdrawn at this point, having scratched himself in the second heat.

Business Failures in Boston.

BOSTON, October 24.—The following failures are reported in this city: J. H. Lord, teas and coffees; C. S. Barbour, trunks; S. Bears, Jr., hats and caps; C. C. M Alvey, furniture, and J. Belcher, boots and shoes.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1874.

Cabinet Meeting.

An informal meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. All the members were present, excepting Secretaries Belknap and Delano. Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell had a consultation with the President concerning Federal officers in Texas, and read to him reports, which are considered confidential, in relation to them, made by special agents. The only Postmasters who are to be changed are those at Galveston and Houston. The President has already, through the Postmaster General, requested them to resign, but they have as yet made no response. The Postmaster General can see no good reason for making other postoffice changes in Texas, though the politicians there are urging removals, so that the vacancies may be supplied by persons whose chief recommendation is their greater activity in politics. The Postmaster General desires to retain those postmasters against whom no charges can be sustained of moral and business unfitness.

Secretary Bristow is convinced that changes ought to be made among certain Treasury officers in Texas, and this will be done at an early day. Business, in some cases, has been loosely transacted, to the loss of customs and internal revenue.

Attorney General Williams also presented matters concerning affairs in the South, and other members of the Cabinet laid before the President subjects requiring his consideration.

Secretary Bristow telegraphed Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, tendering him the office of collector of customs at Galveston. The Postmaster General has telegraphed to Mr. Ashe, at Galveston, proffering him the appointment of Assistant at that place.

Changes in the Internal Revenue and Postoffice Departments in Texas will be quite general. An investigation of the management of affairs in Texas has been going quietly forward for some time, and changes are deemed imperative. None of those who have made application for office will be chosen, but good men, irrespective of political affiliations, will be appointed. Governor Pease, from whom much assistance is expected, is not an administration man, having voted for Greeley.

WASHINGTON, October 25, 1874.

The Third Term Agitation.

Intimate friends of the President say he has made no allusion whatever to them concerning the question of third term, nor is it known that any one has mentioned the subject to him; and, farther, he has in no way expressed himself in such a manner as to incline them to believe that he has aspirations in that direction. They further remark that although much has been said and written upon the subject, the question has not come to him in a form requiring a reply, and therefore any utterances he might make would not only be gratuitous and intrusive, but contrary to usage.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1874.

Specie Shipments.

The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $206,396, in silver bars.

Collision in the Bay.

The White Star Line steamship Adriatic, while going down the bay this morning, came in collision with the Cunard steamship Parthia. The Adriatic had her port side stove abaft the main rigging, and anchored at Staten Island for repairs. The Parthia proceeded to sea, having sustained no damage.

The Beecher-Tilton Suit.

There was a long argument to-day in the City Court of Brooklyn upon the motion of the counsel of Henry Ward Beecher to compel Tilton to furnish a bill of particulars in the suit against Beecher. The counsel read an affidavit from Beecher, setting forth that the plaintiff specifies but one date on which any act of improper conduct on his part is alleged to have occurred. Tilton avers that Mrs. Tilton and Beecher confessed their guilt at different times. This Beecher positively denies, and characterizes the statement as utterly false, and fears that Tilton accomplishes the manufacture of evidence at the coming trial, and therefore requires to know what testimony he may expect to refute. The Court took the papers.

Auctioneers Suspended.

Wilmuzgling & Mount, auctioneers, have suspended. The house is one of the oldest and most respectable in the trade, but has not been transacting much business for some time past. The firm last year made advances to mills, and the panic tied up their capital in this way. They have few or no liabilities in their regular business, nearly all the money they owe being on account of supplies for mills they have been carrying. The senior member of the firm owns considerable real estate, and expects to pay dollar for dollar in time.

The Lunar Eclipse.

A slight fog prevailed at the beginning of the moon eclipse, but gradually lifted. As the moon became totally obscured, the sky grew clear.

Registration

here closed to-night. The total, with fifteen election districts missing, is 146,075.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—A dense fog prevented observations being taken of the eclipse of the moon at Washington, on Saturday night.

—Gen. Butler has taken the stump and speaks in the towns in his district this week. Thompson, the opposition candidate, follows him.

—Marcus Hooke, son of Judge R. M. Hooke, of Chattanooga, committed suicide on Sunday morning by taking chloroform. Cause—unrequited love.

—The Grangers' Executive Committee of California are reported to have determined to ship wheat on their own account without reference to Morgans' Sons.

PROVIDING MONEY.

The Water and Finance Committees in Joint Session—Funds for the Old Water Works.

The Water and Finance Committees held a joint meeting on Saturday afternoon to devise means to raise money to operate the old water works throughout the current year. Mr. Mitchell occupied the chair. Tee following resolution which had been referred to these committees was presented by Controller Snodgrass.

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to transfer the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars from appropriation No. 24 to appropriation No. 6.

A bill of items of expense, showing the necessity of providing funds, was also submitted by the Controller. Mr. Shipton moved that the resolution be referred to Councils with an affirmative recommendation. Some discussion ensued when the Controller stated that he would not make the transfer under the resolution, but that if the bill presented by him was approved and ordered to be drawn he would be able to be all right. The chairman asked if the proposed transfer could be legally made in any manner. Mr. McCune thought that it could not be considered any great stretch of authority if the committee would regard the matter in the light that the laying of the pipe had been provided for out of the wrong fund. Mr. Rafferty said it appeared plain to him that there was need of money. He thought there was no question but the city must provide the money. The committee has no right to this money, but has no other alternative than to borrow it from the water-extension fund. The following resolution was finally offered by Mr. McCune as a substitute to the one referred to above.

Resolved, That the joint committee recommend that the Water committee be requested to draw a warrant on the water extension fund for the sum of $18,075.52, and credit the same to No. 6, this being the amount expended for relaying water pipe, and properly chargeable to the water extension fund.

The resolution was adopted and the committee adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SAFE BURGLARY.

An Effort to Relieve a Market Street House of Bonds and Money.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Friday night to break open the large vault safe in the establishment of Mr. John Bourne, at the corner of Market street and Second avenue. An entrance to the building was effected by means of a basement door on Second avenue, the glass in which was removed and the bolt inside drawn. The burglar found no difficulty in gaining his way to the upper story of the building where the safe is located. After removing the brick and wood from the top of the safe, which no doubt occupied considerable time, his efforts were frustrated by a large slab of stone which covers the top of the vault. At this juncture it appears the thief abandoned the work as a bad job and withdrew. Nothing was taken from the store room, so far as known. If the work had been successfully accomplished the thief would have been well rewarded as the safe contained eleven hundred dollars in bonds and unwards of one hundred dollars in bankbills. Mr. Bourne does not suspect any particular person, but has an idea that the attempt was made by one who was familiar with the premises. The officer on the beat says a great many suspicious parties lurk round that neighborhood, and that hereafter he will arrest all such characters.

Day and Evening Classes

in Book-keeping, Pennanship and Arithmetic at the Iron City College, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street. Students admitted at any time.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court.

(Chief Justice Agnew Presiding.)

Reed's Executor vs. City of Erie, was ordered for re-argument, and to be placed on the list for Erie county, in its proper place.

In Allison et al. vs. Porterfield et al., and Porterfield's appeal (two cases), the argument was resumed by Corbett for defendant in error.

Appeal of Ginton et al. *Certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Forest county. Argued by Wilson for appellants and Benson contra.

Board Commissioners of Amity township vs. Betts, *Certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Erie. Argued by Thompson for plaintiff in error and Allen contra.

Producers and Manufacturers' Bank vs. Richetts, and same vs. Blakely, Son & Co. Errors to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Guthrie for plaintiff in error, Henderson for Blakely, Son & Co., and Slagle for Richetts.

Snyder & Co. vs. Carothers. Error to the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Argued by Wilson for plaintiff in error, and Corbett, contra.

Shortly before one o'clock the Court adjourned for consultation.

United States District Court.

[Judge McCandless on the Bench.]

J. T. McNutt, of Allegheny county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy. The same was referred to Register Rodgers.

In the case of Samuel Baird, of Washington county, indicted for retailing liquor without payment of special tax, previously reported as on trial, a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

Jenny Potter *alias* Emma Baird, the reputed wife of the above named party, was convicted of retailing liquor without payment of special tax, and sentenced to six months in the Washington county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Jacob Stiner, charged with selling unstamped cigars.

In the case of McCain and Montgomery, of California, Washington county, indicted for breaking into and robbing the postoffice of that place, an attachment for contempt was issued for the arrest of certain defaulting witnesses, who had been subpœnaed on the part of the United States.

Terrence McMahon plead guilty to failing to post special tax stamps in his place of business as a retail liquor dealer. Sentence suspended.

The following true bills were found by the Grand Jury against parties indicted for retailing liquor without payment of special tax, Charles Kennedy, Lizze Ryan, Charles Montgomery, administrator, John McQuillen.

True bills were also returned in the following cases:

United States vs. George W. Daicy, indicted for embezzling postoffice funds; same vs. J. R. Keith, indicted for having in his possession counterfeit money with intent to pass the same; same vs. J. N. White, indicted for selling "horse powders" upon which a revenue stamp was not affixed.

The bill against W. J. Ingram, indicted for corruptly influencing a juror of the United States, was ignored.

In the matter of Felix Beck, of Cambria county, a petition for injunction was presented, and an order made for a hearing on the 6th of November.

In the bankruptcy case of Thomas M. Kearney, of Lawrence county, the petition of assignee was granted to show cause why an order should not be made by court for the sale of a bond issued by the New Castle and Franklin Railroad Company.

In the case of Charles H. Schalit et al. vs Charles Ochs, of Luzerne county, on motion of the petitioning creditors the debtor was adjudged a bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Willard.

District Court.

(Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.)

J. C. Bryant was appointed to distribute money paid into court by the Sheriff, in Overbeck vs. A. Geisman.

The court approved the election of H. D. Weaver as trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, as required by act of Assembly.

Trial List for To-day.

Bausman vs. Long.
Galway vs. Marshall.
Smith vs. Riddle's administrator.
McCullough vs. Ross, Kamp et al.
Bryant vs. Dawson & Bailey.
Hasbrouck et al. vs. Bennett.
M. and M. National Bank vs. McKee & Co.

Common Pleas Court.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

In Samuel M. Kier's administratrix vs. Thomas Mellon et al., Thomas W. Over was appointed to take testimony.

Lizzie Eckler, by her next friend, vs. Smith C. Eckler; libel in divorce. Louis McMullen was appointed commissioner.

In Townsend Adams vs. Mary Ann Adams, libel in divorce, Wm. Owens, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

Dr. J. H. Roberts filed an affidavit representing that Nicholas Rayl, election assessor of the First district, Thirtieth ward, is not a resident of this district.

The commission appointed to inquire into the alleged lunacy of Jacob Staley, reported him sane, and the matter will be tried by jury.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jno. Cuthbert and G. Z. T. Rott. Saturday morning next was fixed for a hearing.

Catharine Luch vs. James B. Luch; libel in divorce. Geo. R. Cochran, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

John Bell vs. Mary Ann Bell; libel in divorce. Alleging that the defendant had threatened to cut his throat while asleep. Subpœna awarded.

Alice M. Smith vs. Albert H. Smith; libel in divorce on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

Ellen Brinton vs. Wm. Brinton; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Ellen French, by her next friend, vs. Jas. French, libel in divorce, on the ground of desertion. Subpœna awarded.

Mary Ann Toy, by her next friend, vs. Samuel Ray Toy, libel in divorce, on the ground of barbarous treatment, intoxication and adultery. Subpœna awarded.

James Shannon was allowed to adopt Ellen Buchanan.

Trial List for To-day.

Munhall & Co. vs. Chambers.
Colburn & Co. vs. Shriver.
Mark vs. Dickey et al.
Simpson vs. Negley.
Crawford vs. Thornton.
Weethay vs. Wolff.
House, for use vs. McDonald et al.
Boyd & Co. vs. Phillips.
Burry et al. vs. Joyce.
Fried vs. Fox.
Allen et ux. vs. Caughey et ux.
Stolzenbach et al. vs. Robinson.
McAfee vs. Cook.
Evans vs. Watson.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

John Cash was sent to the Work House for fifteen months, having been convicted of larceny. John Deary, indicted with him, was sentenced for eighteen months, several days ago, but escaped on his way to the Work House.

James Sheldon, found guilty of felonious assault on Wm. McAuliff, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, and the same party, for consenting to be a second in a duel, was sentenced one year more to the same place, making four years in all.

William, otherwise known as "Bull" White, for felonious assault and battery, on William McAuliff, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary, and the same party, for sending a challenge to fight "Jimmy" Donovan, was sentenced two years to the same institution, making six years in all.

In the case of "Jimmy" Donovan, having been convicted of felonious assault and battery on Thomas K. Potts, W. D. Moore, his counsel asked for a new trial, it seeming to him that Donovan was not guilty of more than simple assault and battery, and the District Attorney having expressed a similar opinion. The Court thought the same thing and had no right to grant a new trial. Donovan then plead guilty to simple assault and battery, and the Court sentenced him to one year's imprisonment in the Work House.

J. A. B. McCutcheon, who plead *nolo contendere* to assault and battery, charged by B. Devlin, was fined six cents and costs.

Thomas McCann, indicted for felonious assault and battery on Wm. Crawford, on oath of Louis Berger, and found guilty of a misdemeanor in unlawfully cutting and wounding, was sentenced to jail for eight months.

Mary Welsh, convicted of larceny, charged by John D. McCune, was sentenced to jail and fined the costs.

Thomas Gilson, who pleaded guilty to entering a building with intent to commit a felony, larceny, and receiving stolen goods, charged by Henry D. Sellers, was sentenced fifteen months to the work house.

Toll Gallager, for larceny, was sentenced eighteen months to the Work House.

Robert Way, for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Wm. Barrett, was sentenced two years to the Work House.

John Owens, for larceny as bailee, charged by David Dunseath, was fined twenty dollars and costs, and sent to jail ten days.

Wm. Crawford, who plead guilty to larceny, charged by Jackson Scott, was sentenced four months to the Work House.

John Hanly, found guilty of larceny as bailee, charged by Wm. Varner, was sent ninety days to the Work House.

Alex. McCoy, found guilty of mayhem, in biting off a part of the nose of John Brown, was sentenced two years to the Work House.

Thomas Malcarron, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, and found guilty of simple assault, on oath of Ellen Whalen, was fined $20 and sent to jail for ten days.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs. Hezekiah K. Hillon.	(8 cases.)
Frank Easton.	Jos. McClelland et al. (8 cases.)
Nellie Evert.	
Henry Kolezin.	Henry Schrading.
James McQuiston.	E. DeRoy.
Mrs. A. Roth.	Robert Caughery.
Joseph McMullen et al. (8 cases.)	Mich. Schiedmantel.
Rufus Cohners et al.	Fred. Ott.

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VIEWERS' REPORT.

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh:

The undersigned viewers of street improvements in the city of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, and authorized by an ordinance passed on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, to which this report is attached, to make assessment of the cost and expense of constructing a Public Sewer on alley rear of Fourth avenue, in said city, upon the property benefited thereby, under the provisions and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning Streets and Sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto, respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceeded in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of their appointments; that having viewed the premises, they made an assessment of said cost and expense upon the property benefited, and directed a plan and statement to be made, as required by said Act; and having given the owner of each lot ten days notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1874, at the office of Board of Viewers in the city of Pittsburgh, heard all the complaints and evidence offered and having made all modifications and corrections which they deem proper, assessed the cost and expense of constructing said Sewer upon the following property; upon each for the amount set opposite the name of the owner thereof, viz.:

VIEWERS' REPORT—On Sewer on Alley in the rear of

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors & Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 97½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 24½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110@110¼.

IF THE Democratic party in this State is not for Free Trade, why did it not put a Tariff resolution in its platform? One was offered the Committee on Resolutions. The *Post* will please explain.

THE *Post* is very anxious that we deny certain prophecies it makes of future events. We have heard of lying prophets before, but our memory is, they have never been regarded as worthy of particular notice.

WE are gratified to hear that Colonel Andy Stewart, in the Twenty-first District, has good hopes of being elected in that Democratic District. He will ardently represent in Congress, if elected, the trans-Allegheny canal project, which is of incalculable importance to the people of his district. He ought to receive a good showing of Democratic votes.

THE St. Louis Democratic papers have the merit of boldness in proclaiming their views. Says the *Dispatch* of that city: "Unless there is some change brought about through the instrumentality of Congress, that other alternative, the naked skeleton of all republics, will be presented —*repudiation*." Their representative in this city doesn't stand up to the doctrines of its party like that.

IF REPORTS may be credited, Serrano is employing a mode of warfare against the Carlists in which he is particularly skilled. It is that of distributing money to induce the surrender of the Carlist leaders. The sum said to have been used would buy Don Carlos, body and soul, if his poverty and qualities of spirit are what have been frequently described. Still, if money will settle the difficulty, let it be done, however ignoble it may seem.

MR. HOPKINS tries to make the point against General Negley, that there has been a slight reduction in the amount of duties on several items, in the last fifteen years. *Who made this reduction?* Democrats chiefly. That it was not greater, is attributable to the vigorous efforts of General Negley. When we remember the steady efforts of the Democracy, aided by the British Free Trade League, to entirely destroy our tariff system, it is very complimentary to General Negley that so little was accomplished.

THE oil men in the producing regions are steadily pushing their claim to consideration on the part of the railroad companies. They have applied to Attorney General Dimmick for legal redress as against the railroad corporations, in the excessive rates charged. We do not profess to understand the exact merit of this particular issue, and cannot, therefore, intelligently comment upon it. But accepting the broad statement of the oil men, that the railroads are crushing their business by oppressive rates, it seems to us oppressive and wrong. The subject merits a clear and comprehensive statement, and when we have all the facts in hand, we will give it.

WHAT we said concerning the endorsement of Mr. Patterson by the Liquor League, proves to be true. He is their man. Prior to his commitment to that side of the question, he entangled fifty or more honest, and well-meaning Republicans into a pledge to vote and work for him, by giving out, or allowing it be done, that he was in sympathy with the temperance cause. Certainly it was in that belief that they committed themselves to this interest. The fact that he occupies an attitude that presupposes a pledge or at least an understanding with the Whisky League, proves that he has deliberately absolved the temperance Republicans from giving him their support. A pledge made in one view of things does not avail in another, and totally different situation of affairs. We therefore urge upon the persons referred to that they are free from their pledges, and should work very resolutely against a man who could thus be instrumental in deceiving them. We put this matter in a clear light, and our view is that the only remedy is to vote the straight Republican ticket.

THE *Post*, in its desperation, denies that the Democracy created a State debt of $40,000,000,—or that the Republicans have reduced it $19,000,000, or that its party is committed to Free Trade or Repudiation. We have furnished detailed official testimony on all these points. Not to repeat the detailed figures on the debt statements, as they were given in these columns a few days ago, we may say, on the point of Repudiation, that in 1856, the Democracy denied the right of Congress to charter banks, and repeated it in 1860. When the legal tender issue was up in Congress, Pendleton and other Democratic leaders opposed it as unconstitutional. In 1868, the third resolution in the Democratic platform was for paying bonds in greenbacks, which had been proclaimed unconstitutional. Four Democratic platforms this year state precisely the same thing in substance. *This is repudiation and nothing else.* As to Free Trade, the Ohio Democratic platform says: "We are opposed to the unjust and oppressive features of the existing tariff law, *and insist on their repeal*," &c. To all which the *Post* says: The Ohio platform embraces the Democratic idea." If ever a lie was clinched, we think that of the *Post* is. Perhaps it will deny that there is such a paper as the *Post* published in this city.

THE capture of Nena Sahib is confirmed, and along with the confirmatory report comes the intelligence that he will be at once tried. That he will be condemned and executed is beyond doubt. What was his crime? This,—that having been deprived of hereditary possessions and honors, and despoiled of influence, he joined and headed a revolution, started by his countrymen, and fought those who had seized his country bitterly, pertinaciously and without asking or giving quarter. Tried by any modern rule, his crime was less heinous than that of the men who led in the rebellion in this country. Even the acts of cruelty charged upon him were no worse than were committed by the rebels during our war. When the slaveholders' rebellion was ended, England plead for clemency to be extended to the leaders; and no person was executed because of his participation in the rebellion. The Seboy rebellion ended, and vast numbers of the participants were tied to the mouths of cannon, and blown to pieces. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since the rebellion, and Nena Sahib is caught. He will almost certainly be condemned; while Jeff Davis, caught in the breaking up of the rebellion, and tried when the murder of Lincoln was yet fresh in the minds of the people, was let go free, and lives safely in the country to-day. So England and America contrast.

THE MANUFACTURERS' MEETING.

When the manufacturers of Pittsburgh are once aroused, they present a formidable front, and wield a large influence. They have been quiet, but not uninterested observers of the progress of events, and realizing that the election of Democrats to represent in Congress the Districts in which Pittsburgh and Allegheny are located, have aroused themselves to the work of the canvass. The meeting this evening will be the largest and most influential that has been held in this city for many a day. The impression has been given out that the meeting was originated by, or is in some sense to be made to subserve the interests of the State Ring. We know all about the meeting,—are perfectly conversant with every stage of its history, and assure our friends and the people that the State Ring has not had at any time, and has not now, the slightest interest or influence in this movement. If its object was the bolstering up of this "Ring" that is so obnoxious to our citizens and manufacturers in particular, we would give it no sanction whatever, as we are well aware that this is the cause of our trouble in the State and county. It was started among our citizens, irrespective of any outside or Ring influence, and is a *bona fide*, honest movement, that means exactly what it says, to give expression to the views of our manufacturers and merchants on the importance of securing such results at the election, as will promote protection and a sound currency.

And now let us hope that the old Academy will be packed from pit to dome. It is the only general meeting that will be held in the city, and as the manufacturers will doubtless have clear, ringing words to utter, let us be present to enjoy and sustain the right sentiments that will be uttered. It is an honest meeting for an honest purpose.

MR. HOPKINS' DENIAL.

Mr. Hopkins writes us to point out what he terms our "misstatements," and we give him the benefit of our columns by publishing his letter. So far as the charge of circulating the document referred to is concerned, we received one of them, with a note penciled on the back, which was our authority for the statement we made as to the circulation of the document. Mr. Hopkins has seen this, and admits that it conveyed the idea we expressed. He explains personally that he sent the documents, with some of his own stickers, to Elizabeth for circulation, but did not visit that place personally for that purpose. He is entitled to this explanation. He also explains that the document referred to is printed in an unmutilated form by the Democratic Committee as a campaign document, and was not sifted, that the charge of mutilating it might not be made. What he and his party may have to say in excuse of the fact that they circulate a speech which is a tissue of misrepresentations, we are not concerned to know. They have circulated it, and it is just what we have characterized it. The speech was aimed at Negley. It gives the impression that he received money as a bribe from the Pacific Mail Company, and yet admits that Mr. Howard does not know the charge to be true. It conveys the impression that General Negley received a bribe for supporting the Sutro Tunnel bill, when the fact is the money was on the other side. He charges Negley with having been nominated by a packed convention,—when every man who knows the facts *knows* that there was no need of packing a convention against Howard, as he was fairly and easily beaten. The meanest thing in the speech,—and it is false as well,—is to charge that Negley sent a lithographed letter to thousands of persons, "to deceive the persons receiving them into the impression that he wrote them."

We have only a single question to submit to Mr. Hopkins and his committee. Do they not *know* that the two items last mentioned are mean, contemptible falsehoods? We grant that the responsibility of uttering them rests on Mr. Howard,—*but what of those who circulate them?* Can an honorable man knowingly circulate falsehoods? The Democratic leaders *know* that Howard was fairly beaten in the primaries. No man in politics doubts that. And the idea that a lithograph letter was sent to thousands, to *deceive them* is as silly as it is false. We are confident that Mr. Hopkins, at least will admit these points, with a moment's attention to them. Granting that the document was circulated, thoughtlessly, and misstatements ought not to be thus circulated,—it cannot now be so done,—and to further circulate it is to endorse its misstatements. As to Mr. Hopkins' attitude during the war, we hope to have his speeches in hand to-day.

HOLD TO THE TICKET.

Republicans should be very careful about swerving from their ticket this year, as they may be beset with serious danger of helping the very persons they least desire to benefit. There are more interests involved in the various trades being made than many persons think. We have a strong suspicion, if not confirmatory facts to show, that the State Ring has secured control over the very Democrats that several Republicans have proclaimed a purpose of supporting. If the programmes of various parties, now dabbling in politics in new ways, do not bring them sorrow in the end, we are greatly mistaken. In the first place, parties have been drawn into the support of Democrats, in the belief that on certain issues, those Democrats will carry out their wishes. They are deceived. There are those striking at the State Ring, and urging the defeat of certain Republicans to that end. The Democrats who must be elected if those Republicans are defeated, will do the bidding of the State Ring in the most thorough manner, in the matters in which it is particularly interested. We do not fully disclose the bearing of these points,—but we know that there are those who think they are fighting who are absolutely aiding the Ring.

Even this, however, is less unfortunate than the course pursued by some Republicans, who think they are subserving certain moral interests by breaking over party lines. A more deceived class of men were never involved in politics. The Liquor League shows political sense, in that it accepts and secures to itself candidates nominated by the principal parties, and does not waste strength on outside men. The Tax Payers, Temperance men, and all sorts of independents, are mixing up with outside nominations, and giving but little attention to candidates on the regular ticket. What must be the result? Simply that the Liquor League will carry its points, which consists of the election of Democrats and the poorest element, as a rule, on the Republican ticket. The evidence of this is clear. There are three tickets. The Liquor League, in addition to its vote, will have the Republican vote for its candidates, and the Democratic vote for their candidates. They select out of the two parties. The Temperance men and regular Republicans divide their votes between their respective tickets. Is it not plain as day that the Liquor League must carry its point? Why this? Certainly it is not the practical desire of the Temperance people to elect the candidates of the Liquor League. Yet this is precisely what their course will result in.

To our knowledge resignations have been sent in, and their acceptance urged which if acted on, and the names of Republican nominees substituted, there would be a certainty that certain Democratic candidates, unfriendly to the temperance cause, and of course to the Republican party, would be defeated. Are the Temperance people anxious to be wiped out as a respectable organization? Do they prefer to have the local option law repealed, and this by a Legislature so strong in its anti-temperance membership that there will be an unfair and exceedingly liberal license law framed, under which liquor can be sold without let or hindrance? Do they care nothing for the principles that underlie the temperance issue? Must the empty credit of merely having a ticket, that will be a mere football on election day satisfy them? Why not have practical sense, and make sure what they have?

But it all this is not done, we urge that all Republicans stand firmly to their ticket. In the fight of factions, if true Republicans will cut loose from doubtful alliances, and remember that their party is still the representative of the true principles that it has upheld from the day of its organization, they will not merely secure success to their ticket, but feel well satisfied, when the election is over, with the result. We are satisfied that the pending election is in Republican hands, and that it will result just as Republicans determine it shall. But we distinctly warn all, that if, under one belief or another, they vote against the candidates of their party, and in favor of those of the Democracy, they will live to find themselves deceived, and to regret that they were so foolish as to do what they did. We have thought it wise, in these plain, strong words, to warn our friends on this subject, and to point out the nature of the dangers that lurk around. Every man is a free agent, and can, of course, do as he pleases. But we are confident that of all those who are being plied with inducements to vote elsewhere, not a man of them desires to do wrong. The motives usually presented are misleading. Then why yield to them? Do right when right is so plain.

(From the Freiheits Freund.)

THE "PITTSBURGH GAZETTE."

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE made its appearance recently in an entirely new dress and presents a very pleasing address. Under the management of Messrs. King, Reed & Co., during the last few years, the GAZETTE has been steadily advancing in favor so that it now is one of the most prominent papers of this city. The advertising columns of the journal prove that business men in all departments of trade, liberally patronize the GAZETTE. The editorial and business departments are ably conducted, while the news, local and commercial departments are managed by gentlemen who have had a large experience, and that they understand their business thoroughly is attested by the amount of fresh news the paper contains. We wish the proprietors of the GAZETTE, together with their able assistants, the success that has hitherto attended their endeavors in this new evidence of their prosperity.

MR. HOPKINS' DENIAL.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have just read, with much surprise, your personal assault upon my honor, and I claim the privilege of contradicting your misstatements in the presence of the same persons who read the attack.

It is not true that I have offered Mr. Howard's "stickers" to any man. I never saw one, and did not know that any were printed.

It is not true that Mr. Howard and I are acting in concert. I have not seen him, nor have I had any communication with him, directly or indirectly, since my nomination.

It is not true that I was "a rebel sympathizer during the war."

It is not true that I ever made a speech in which the Union cause was bitterly and heartlessly denounced, and the rebellion sympathized with and commended. But on the contrary, every speech I ever made upon the subject was in full and earnest sympathy with the Union cause.

The only truth in your article, so far as I am concerned, is the statement that I have distributed some of Mr. Howard's speeches reviewing General Negley's Congressional career. If there are any inaccurate statements in this speech I have failed to discover them by an examination of the Congressional Globe. The speech was published as entirety to prevent any allegation that it was garbled. As to statements contained in it referring to matters outside of General Negley's record in Congress, I have no personal knowledge, and do not intend to endorse them.

I have never knowingly misrepresented any man, no matter how bitter the political contest. I only ask the same fairness to be shown toward me.

Yours truly,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

PERSONAL.

KOSSUTH is eighty-two years old.

MR. H. WM. RINEHART, the Maryland sculptor, is lying dangerously ill in Rome.

THE Boston *Globe* estimates Butler's wealth at a million and a quarter of dollars.

HON. SIMON CAMERON has returned home after an extended trip to the Pacific States.

MRS. LOGAN, mother of Senator John A. Logan, died at Murphysborough, Ills., Thursday.

THERE is a married couple at Lyndon, Vermont, whose ages are 103 and 96 respectively.

CONGRESSMAN WILLARD, of Vermont, proposes to return to journalism at the expiration of his term.

IT IS announced that Mr. S. C. Campbell, the popular singer, is lying at the point of death in Chicago.

MR. WM. GOULD, who was recently struck with paralysis at Albany, has recovered his power of speech.

A REPORT is circulated among the newspapers that Attorney General Williams will be appointed to the Russian Mission when Congress reassembles.

THE assignee for the estate of H. T. Helmbold, is now paying the first dividend of ten per cent. to those creditors whose claims have been properly proven.

MR. DONALDSON has made the one hundredth upward flight of his engagement with Mr. Barnum, and the balloon "P. T. Barnum" becomes his property accordingly.

A LIBERAL Chicago gentleman has carried out the dying wishes of the late Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, by paying off the entire debt of the latter's church, and making it perfectly free.

MISS ESTELLE NATHAN, the eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Nathan, whose tragic death is yet well remembered, died at her residence in Fifth avenue, New York, on Wednesday last.

MRS. SWISSHELM said at the Women's Congress that if the women would only sit down by the side of the men—they might even sit on their knees—and ask for their rights, they would be likely to get them.

THE Duke of Northumberland writes to the editors of the Newcastle *Journal* to contradict the rumor that he has been received in the Roman Catholic Church. The Duke characterizes the report as a false and baseless calumny.

AT Harvard University the successful applicants at "the preliminary examination for women" were Miss Sarah Jackson Cabot, Boston; Miss Eugenie Homer, Roxbury; Miss Susan Mitchell Monroe, Cambridge; Miss Harriet Josephine Williams, Boston.

THE wife of Udderzook, the condemned murderer, refuses to visit her husband, but will in a few days quit Baltimore, and, with her children, journey to California, where she intends opening a boarding house. She has not seen the wretched man for several months.

COUNT VON ARNIM was born in 1824. He did not inherit his title, but was created Count by a royal decree dated July 28, 1870, while he was Prussian Ambassador at Rome. He is of middling height, has black hair, which he wears long, and blue eyes. He uses spectacles.

SENATOR JOHN A. LOGAN, who has been seriously ill at the house of Governor Beveridge, at Springfield, Illinois, has returned to his home in Chicago, without any material improvement in his condition. His physicians are very anxious about him, and fears are entertained that he may not recover.

THE Princess Alice of Hesse has written a novel, *Life Paths*, which is the prime talk at present of the "upper ten" in Germany. Hitherto German novels have treated of middle-class life, but now we are to have a picture of the really fashionable life of that country; and the princess, it is said, has a witty pen, and can be sarcastic.

MANY years ago, Gardner Brewer, the recently deceased Boston millionaire, offered his daughter an annual income of $10,000 upon condition that she would remain single. Miss Brewer had sufficient Boston brains about her person to accept the offer, though she's been head over ears in love so often that the bare recollection of it makes her dizzy.

PROFESSOR W. H. HARRIS, of Griswold College at Davenport, Ia., the Rev. Dr. De Koven of Wisconsin, the Rev. Dr. Potter of New York city, and the Rev. Dr. Edward Sullivan of Chicago, are mentioned in connection with the bishopric of Iowa, in place of the late Bishop Lee. A special convention for the election will be held at Davenport on December 3.

WILLIAM BLACKMORE, an English gentleman of wealth and culture, who has extensive interests in Colorado, is again visiting that Territory. He is accompanied by Mr. John Adair, a heavy landed proprietor in Ireland, and by Colonel Colley, of Her Majesty's forces, who has but recently returned from the Ashantee war, in which he distinguished himself as chief of staff to General Wolseley.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has written the following letter: "I heard Mr. Bradlaugh the first time he spoke in Boston. What Mr. Sumner, who sat near me, said of that lecture, will deservedly have more influence and weight than any opinion of mine. While Bradlaugh was speaking, Sumner looked to me, and said, 'This is very fine.' At the close of the lecture he remarked, 'This is, I think, the most eloquent speech I have heard for some years.'"

THE scandalous rumor that the recent visit of the Empress of Austria to England was a sort of a runaway escapade, arising out of "family jars" with her husband, would appear to be disposed of in a news telegram from Vienna, that "The Empress has arrived from Munich, and leaves with the Emperor for the Chateau Goedolle, in Hungary." This joint rusticating trip does not indicate domestic disunion.

THE news which comes to us by cable of the serious and probable fatal illness of the sculptor Rhinehardt, will be learned with regret by a large circle of friends and admirers. Mr. Rhinehardt has long been one of the most distinguished representatives of American art in Rome, and his exquisite designs for the bronze gates of the capitol at Washington vindicate the wisdom of his appointment as the successor of Crawford in that work.

THE recent death of Bishop Lee, of Iowa, has called forth these curious coincidences between his life and that of the late Bishop Whitehouse: they were classmates and fellow-graduates in college; Lee followed Whitehouse in the incumbency of his parish at Rochester, New York; Lee was consecrated Bishop of the adjoining diocese three years after Whitehouse's election to the bishopric of Illinois; and hardly had Lee conducted the funeral services of his life-long friend and brother when he himself died, and, like that friend and brother, suddenly.

WILHELM FORMES, of New York City, announces thas it was his brother Theodore, the German tenor, and not Carl, the basso, who died recently abroad. Theodore Formes was born in 1826, and was for many years the favorite at the Court Theatre, Vienna, playing all the principal tenor *roles*. His "Raoul" was considered one of the finest impersonations in Meyerbeer's works in Germany. He paid a short visit to this country some years ago, when his vocal powers had declined to such an extent that success was impossible. About a year since his mind gave away, and he was placed in a lunatic asylum on the Rhine. His death was not unexpected. Carl at last accounts was enjoying excellent health.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are 13,000 polygamists in the Territory of Utah, of whom 1,000 are men, 3,000 women, and 9,000 children.

LIGHT reading for leisure hours is afforded to the Chinese public in an entertaining romance of 6,169 volumes.

BOSTON'S importation of sugar, in hogsheads, has increased over 20,000 hogsheads in the first nine months of the present year.

IN Maine the total taxable valuables, exclusive of railroad franchises, are reported at $250,000,000, an increase of $7,000,000 within the past year.

WORK on the Hoosac tunnel has been suspended, in consequence of a disagreement between the contractor and the Massachusetts State officials.

SOME of the members of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston, have appealed to the Insurance Commissioner to examine into the condition of the company, claiming that irregularities exist.

A LAD hunting in the woods at Leominster, Mass., found a tin box containing envelopes, each marked with the amount contained, and which had been deposited in the Milford Bank. One of the envelopes is marked $7,000, of Cincinnati bonds.

ONE of the large houses engaged in the production of chromos, in this country, employs a capital of $500,000, $50,000 of which is represented in the shape of lithographic stones. Twenty-five printing presses are employed to do the work of the establishment, whilst fifteen artists, one of whom receives $10,000 a year, prepare the drawings.

IN the ordinary course of business two telegrams were recently sent from New York to London, and answers received to one in thirty, and to the other in thirty-five minutes' actual time. Each message was transmitted 3,600 miles and passed through the hands of eighteen persons. The messages sent and reply in each case passed through the hands of thirty-six persons, and traveled over 7,000 miles in thirty to thirty-five minutes!

A MEETING of persons engaged in the wood trade, members of the Chamber of Commerce and others, will be held in New York to-day, to consider what simplification in the classification of wools, and what alteration in the mode of collection of duties, shall be asked of the Government at the next session of Congress. A similar movement is taking place in other cities. A hearing of the joint committee of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore is promised before Congress meets.

IT IS now certain that the Hoosac Tunnel and its approaches cannot be made ready for an "opening" by November 1. There is a delay about one of the west-end bridges, which will not be put up as specified, and hence the whole work is hindered. No arrangements have yet been made for the formal running of the first train through the mountain, a matter which will be decided by the Governor and council with the advice of the Board of Corporators. The tunnel arching contract has finally been awarded to Barney N. Farren, of Greenfield, and will be begun at once. It will probably take about a year to complete the work. All the brick will be made at the brick yard west of the tunnel.

THE Newark *Advertiser* believes that the change of running trains of the road of the United Companies of that State, from the *left to the right*, was successfully carried into operation, on Sunday last. The traffic on these railroads between New York and Philadelphia is immense. Over one hundred and fifty trains pass through Newark, going both ways, every twenty-four hours. One hundred and fourteen of these are passenger trains, a large number of these being the fast express trains which rush over the tracks between the two great cities at a terrific rate of speed, causing the spectator to pause and gaze with interest and wonder, no matter how accustomed he may be to the sight.

A Desperate Gang.

It is a year and a half, nearly, since a desperate robbery was committed upon an old Creek Indian near North Fork station in the Indian country. "Old Man Grayson," as the victim of this robbery, was called, had collected about $30,000 in gold, which he kept secreted in his house. One night, two men, travel-stained and weary, implored his hospitality and received it. That night the others joined them, and after hanging Grayson by the neck four or five times till he was nearly dead, extorted from him a description of his private bank. They took every coin he had saved, and made off. Justice has been in weary pursuit of the gang ever since, and is just beginning to overtake it. One member, a man named Reed, one of the most dangerous of highwaymen, was killed by an officer after a desperate struggle, in which his wife joined, fighting with the ferocity of a tigress. A second, named Widder, one of the Missouri gang, has been captured, after receiving four or five dangerous wounds, but the remainder of the party still roam at large, to the disgrace of Texas and Missouri, where they carry on their lawless occupation.

Captain Jack's Widow.

Captain Jack's widow is out of mourning. A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who visited the camp of the surviving Modocs a few weeks since, writes:

Lizzie, Captain Jack's widow, had quite a nice little tent, and she did not look more disconsolate than some "pale-face" widows of a year's standing. She had washed the paint off her face. Do you know their way of wearing mourning is to paint their face black? They paint the entire face, or one-half, or the cheeks, or the tip of the nose, according as they feel more or less inconsolable. Shoucbin's widow, Mr. Jones said, had never washed the paint off her face; we saw her, and she was by no means prepossessing in appearance. Every now and then, Lizzie will daub her whole face up with black paint and keep it on for weeks. She was rather pretty for an Indian, and very young looking. She is Mrs. Jack No. 2. Mrs. Jack No. 1 is old and ugly, and she takes care of Miss Jack (who is about eight or ten and her own child.) She and Lizzie are quite friendly; they "accept the situation."

Carelessness in Holding Inquests.

The carelessness with which the duties of a coroner are sometimes performed was illustrated at an inquest on the body of a boy killed in an altercation in Baltimore recently. He had been stabbed by a smaller boy, who confessed that he had inflicted the wound, but alleged that the killing was accidental; that the boy who was killed had fallen on the blade of an open knife, with which he (the smaller boy) had been whittling a stick. The Coroner found an incision in the chest of the deceased, causing a fatal wound, and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict which did not invalidate the story of the boy by whom he had been stabbed. But when the body was being prepared for burial another wound, apparently mortal, was found under the left shoulder. This wound had not been found either by the coroner or his physician. The presence of *two* wounds instead of one disposes of the theory of accidental stabbing, and yet but for the *accidental* discovery of the second wound, there would have been nothing improbable in the story of the accused, as endorsed by the coroner's jury!

Dublin in Darkness.

Dublin, the capital of Ireland, has just sustained a heavy loss in the total destruction of the city gas works, leaving the city in total darkness at night. The intense heat and noxious vapor from the burning and escaping gas prevented the firemen from doing anything to save the works. Dublin is a large and splendid city, in fact one of the finest in the British empire, and such a loss as this will be severely felt, because of the time that must elapse before it can be prepared, and the danger to life and property in the meantime. The calamity is one to which all great cities lighted with gas are now exposed, and yet against which no adequate precautions are taken.

NANA SAHIB'S CAPTURE.

A Reminiscence of the Sepoy Insurrection in India.

Nana Sahib, the title of Dhundoo Punt, a Hindoo chieftain and a leader of the sepoy mutiny in 1857, was born in 1824. He was the son of a Brahmin of the Deccan, and when a little more than a year old was taken to Bittoor, where Bajee Row, the peishwa or chief of the Mahrattas, adopted him in 1827. On the death of Bajee without heir of his body in 1851, an estate in the neighborhood which had been bestowed upon him during pleasure by the British was declared lapsed to the East India Company, as they had previously refused to recognize inheritance of lands by adoption, and a pension of $450,000 a year granted to him and his family in 1818 was also stopped. Nana Sahib sent an agent to England to advocate his claims, but without success, and this supposed wrong he never forgave. He lived, however, in apparent friendship with the English, imitating their customs as far as he could, and was permitted to occupy the town of Bittoor, where he possessed great wealth and much influence. When the sepoy mutiny broke out in 1857, he was fully trusted by the English, who applied to him for a body of soldiers to guard the treasury at Cawnpore, which he immediately granted; but no sooner had the insurrection occurred at the latter place than he put himself at the head of the rebels, and killed all the Europeans that fell into his hands, among whom were two large parties, principally of women and children, who were endeavoring to escape down the Ganges from Futtelgurh. The English at Cawnpore in the meantime defended themselves until June 27, when they surrendered on the Nana promising to send them safe to Allahabad. They were permitted to embark, but immediately afterward fired upon, and many were killed and the rest brought back to land. The men were put to death at once; the women and children, after surviving horrible outrages, were massacred July 15, the day before Havelock arrived at Cawnpore, and their bodies were thrown into a well. The Nana retreated to Bittoor where Havelock defeated him on the 17th, driving him out of the town, and destroying his army. He soon got together another army, with which he followed Havelock into Onde, but afterwards returned toward Cawnpore with the intention of attacking General Neill, who was in garrison there with a small force. Reoccupying Bittoor he was driven back in confusion by General Neill, August 15; and on the next day Havelock, who had returned from Onde, defeated his whole force in a sharp engagement. Owing to the exhaustion of the victors and their want of cavalry, the Nana escaped, and, without coming directly in contact with the British, except once more at Cawnpore, where Sir Colin Campbell defeated him, December 6, continued his active and harrassing warfare. On the occupation of Gwallor by the rebels in June, 1858, he was chosen peishwa of the Mahrattas, and his nephew Row Sahib was placed in command of the city. His subsequent career is difficult to be traced, for his energies were bent rather upon escaping pursuit than conducting offensive operations. Long after the other leaders had submitted or been captured, he continued, with the Begum of Oude and about ten thousand rebels, to infest the northern parts of Central India and the frontiers of Nepaul. A report that he had died of fever in the latter part of 1859 was generally discredited, and until now it had been uncertain whether he was alive or not. His arrest at this time will doubtless be a pleasant surprise to the British Government, who will no doubt give him the punishment he fully deserves.

THE POSTMAN.

In governmental uniform
I daily trip along the town,
Nodding, as I hurry on,
To many passing up or down;
For postmen, as no person doubts,
Have large acquaintance on their routes.

My life is all monotony:
I weary of all the summer's glow;
Then journey through the autumn blast,
With prospect of the winter snow,
While some can choose the house or street,
I have the streets to meet.

Yes, it is all monotony—
The same old walk of mile to mile;
I carry sorrow to the home,
And, then again, the happy smile,
While many wait, in solemn dread,
Some long to hear my nimble tread.

A lily hand receives a note,
That fires a pair of lovely eyes;
There's maiden laughter in the hall,
Ecstatic joy and grand surprise,
Her lover's coming from the West,
To fold a darling to his breast.

Again I ring the bell, and find
The Wedding March and looks of pride;
A happy carriage leaves the door,
With old shoes following the bride,
But, as the couple move away,
There's nothing to the man in gray.

Here is a lonely, humble spot—
There is a bell—I loudly rap—
A missive now is gently thrown
Upon an aged and thin lap.
She reads: Her boy will cross the brine,
To clear her heart in battle line.

I ring. There's one in playful mood,
With bounding step and music voice;
But oh, the letter edged in black!
I falter—dread, then choke.
Then soon a corpse is carried home
From foreign land, where life would roam.

That playful one, who used to sing
Her bliss-refrain to made true,
Is now as doleful as the grave,
And clad in garb of sombre hue.
In black I meet her every day—
A mournful smile, and naught to say.

I carry words as sad as death:
The lack of faith, the broken vow,
The judge for perjury, the truth,
I note the sigh and knitting brow;
Then, how I long to give delight,
To throw a moonbeam in one night.

'Tis old, but I am often thanked,
As though I wrote the gladsome news,
And then I hear the blighting frown
A peaceful name would refuse,
I often fare, as postmen know,
According to the weal or woe.

And yet, 'tis all monotony,
The same old journeys and pain,
The half-paid walk of mile to mile,
Through summer heat or winter rain;
But news will go in calm or storm,
And some must wear the uniform.

ELMER RUEN COATES.
In Phila. Sunday Press and Mirror.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
HON. A. G. HOFFMAN, of Potter.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.
SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
Twenty-second District.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
Twenty-third District.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE.
Forty-second District.
HUGH O'NEIL, Allegheny.
Forty-fourth District.
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins township.
Forty-fifth District.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
First District.
HENRY M. LONG.
W. H. GRAHAM.
HENRY GERWIG.
Second District.
CHARLES JEREMY.
JAMES ONSLOW.
Third District.
THOMAS ROWSWELL.
Fourth District.
D. B. MORRISON.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT.
S. P. MCCORD.
JAMES LARIMER.
Fifth District.
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
H. K. SAMPLE.
Sixth District.
A. B. YOUNG.
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.
JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT.
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
JOHN A. MCQUAIDE, Etna.
COMMISSIONER.
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport.
DIRECTOR OF POOR.
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 64 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. A. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHINSON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
And Machinists' Supplies of Every Description.
Removed from 28 Wood street, to
112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.
ALEX. G. COCHRAN.....J. M. GAZZAM.

GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,
OFFICES,
94 DIAMOND STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Special attention paid to collections and correspondence.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ALLEGHENY, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24TH, 1874.

LARGE LOTS OF

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS!!

BOUGHT WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS,

NOW OPENED.

UNUSUAL GOOD BARGAINS OFFERED!!

Dress Goods!

PLENTY OF NEW GOODS AT THE

Lowest Prices Yet Reached.

New Black Mohair Alpacas.
New Colored Alpacas.
New Black Cashmeres.
New Colored Cashmeres.
New Sateens and Twills.
New Bright Plaids.
New Silk Mixed Goods.
New Mourning Goods.
New Dress Silks.
New Tycoon Repps.
New Delaines.
New Merinos, Poplins, &c.

In fact, everything new and desirable in Dress Goods, from 12½c a yard up to the finest goods.

Very attractive new stock of LADIES' SUITS, &c. Embroidered Sacques and Jackets. Beaded Jackets and Sacques. Black Satin Overskirts. Elegant new Polonaises. New Shawls.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199 PENN AVENUE.

During the last few days we have made large additions to our stock of

LADIES' & MISSES' CLOAKS.

The prices are down low, and now is the time to buy your

WINTER CLOAKS

Ladies' Embroidered Tabalier and Cuirasse Jackets for $15, $18 and $20.
Black Cashmere Polonaise.
Embroidered Felt and Flannel House Sacques.
Ladies' Flannel Dressing Gown Wrappers.
Seal Skin Cloaks, Muffs and Boas, in medium and fine qualities at lowest prices.

BLACK GROS GRAIN

DRESS SILKS
AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

"LYONS" Black Cloaking Velvet.
Trimming Velvets, black and colors.
The "BELLEVILLE" and "MARSEILLAISE." Checked Black Velvet and Satin for Trimming.

PLAIN AND FANCY HOSIERY,

For Ladies and Misses, in all the new styles in Stripes, Plain, Brown and Navy Blue.

Fleeced Cotton and White Merino Hosiery.
Black Mode and White All

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal, Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAMUEL A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, Andrew J. Loe,
J. P. Smith, Geo. M. Reed,
Samuel A Long, Frank Rohbe.
JOHN G. MacCONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.

Collections made on all points of the United States.

We buy and sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper
A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Graetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hapke, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GRAETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. No interest on checks.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, October 26, 1874.

There was a more active demand for money at the banks Saturday than has occurred before, and yet the applications were readily cared for, and no good paper was refused. An increasing confidence is apparent among the banks. The impression is prevalent that that business is and has been steadily increasing in volume, and that there is, therfore, a reason why larger discounts should be applied for and granted. They claim to have acted, during and since the panic, on a principle, which, while seemingly hard, was really sound in itself, and at the same time advantageous to business men. It compelled them to draw in their accounts, and get out of debt, as far as possible. Thus as business and manufactures have started up again, all is on a sounder and firmer basis, and they are ready, this fact ascertained to be liberal again to all customers who need funds to push forward legitimate business. This is a correct position, and shows our banks to be judiciously administered.

Of the Eastern financial market, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says, in its Saturday issue: The condition of the money market presents nothing new for special comment. Within a day or two we have seen notices of rather more demand for money at New York, and higher rates are quoted, but there is still money enough, and whether there has been an increased demand at New York or not, rates in this market have not been perceptibly influenced, and we continue to quote call loans at 5 per cent., strictly first-class two-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 5 to 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 6 to 7 per cent., first-class three to four months' paper, with good collateral, 5 to 6 per cent.; the same character of paper on the same time, with Government collateral, 5 per cent. Paper of second grade is not much in favor and is placed only after considerable delay.

—Meetings of second mortgage railroad bondholders are multiplying almost daily, the object being to devise means of obtaining interest that has been defaulted, or arrange for sales of the property of the company issuing the bonds. The latest assemblage of this character was that of the holders of the neglected securities of the Indianapolis, Bloomfield & Western Railroad Company. It may not be out of time to review our situation as to investments in second mortgage railroad bonds, or to even first mortgage bonds, the proceeds of which have taken the place of stock in the construction of the respective roads.

—On the 2d of September last Acting Commissioner Rogers announced that bank checks, drafts or orders payable at sight or on demand, drawn by any party, for any amount, upon a bank, banker or trust company, are subject to a stamp tax of two cents. All other papers issued on or since October 1, 1872, are exempt. This decision, of course, carries with it exemption from stamp tax all checks or drafts payable after date.

—General Spinner says he hopes to resume the work of redemption under the five per cent. law to-day. He is constantly adding to his force of clerks and counters, and does not want to begin again until he is satisfied that he can go on without further delay and be enabled to overtake the work, which has outrun him since the redemption division was started.

—We see it stated that the syndicate has completed its November engagement with the Government by turning in $15,000,000 called bonds and coupons. The outside public have to settle for $10,000,000 new fives November 1st.

—The Denver and Rio Grand Railway Company announces that the interest coupons of its 7 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, maturing November 1, 1874, will be paid on that date on presentation.

—The Central Colorado Improvement Company announces that the interest coupons of its six per cent. gold mortgage bonds, maturing November 1, 1874, will be paid on that date on presentation.

—A receiver has been ordered in the case of the Rockford & Rock Island Railroad. The decision of the court was in favor of the stockholders.

NEW YORK, October 24, 1874.

It is stated on the authority of Mr. Clews that at the time the pending proceedings in Court were commenced, Mr. Clews, under the best advice he could procure, had nearly perfected a plan of resumption, which, with the assent of the creditors, he was confident could have been successfully carried out. If the rights of all the creditors can be secured and no preference or priority given those having judgments, he still believes he can carry this plan into effect. The presentation of this plan to the creditors will necessarily be somewhat delayed by these law proceedings. Many of the large creditors were consulted, and upon their suggestion the assignment was made. The advice of several officers of banks and trust companies, and many other disinterested leading financial men, pointed to the same action as not only proper, but as the duty of Mr. Clews, so that all creditors should thereby be protected alike, a result which could only be attained under existing circumstances by a general assignment.

John T. Martin, elected by the Wabash directors, vice John F. Tracy, has resigned.

The customs receipts were $316,000, and the Treasury disbursements $6,600. The dry-goods imports for the week were $1,272,170. Money 2½@2½; prime mercantile paper 5@7, short and long. Gold opened at 110⅜@110¼. The borrowing rate was flat to 4 per cent. The clearings were $70,000,000. Sterling was higher; 485½ for sixty days and 489 for sight. State bonds were quiet and nominal in price. Railroad bonds were inactive, with a tendency to lower prices. Government bonds were dull and steady. Stocks were active and strong, with frequent changes, particularly in Lake Shore, which advanced from 78 3-8 to 80 7-8. The sales aggregated 96,000 shares, the interest centering chiefly in Western Union, Union Pacific, Erie, Wabash, Pacific Mail, Northwest, and Ohio & Mississippi. Of the sales 18,000 were Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Erie, 190 Lake Shore, 8,000 Union Pacific, and 24 Wabash.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$ 401,500
Specie, decrease	1,422,900
Legal tenders, decrease	1,866,200
Deposits, decrease	3,817,900
Circulation, decrease	47,000
Reserve, decrease	2,304,525

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119½@119¾; do of '62, 113; do of '64, 116; do '65, 117; do '65 new, 118¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; 10-40s, 112; currency 5s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 94¾; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia new, 55; do old, 55; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 12½.

Stocks.—Canton, 55; Western Union Telegraph Company, 90; Quicksilver, 20; Adams Express, 110; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 78½; American Express, 61; United States Express, 89½; Pacific Mail, 46; New York Central, 100½; Erie, 29½; do. preferred, 45; Harlem, 124; do. preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 79½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, 87½; Northwestern, common, 87⅜; do. preferred, 83½; Rock Island, 97½; New Jersey Central, 104¼; St. Paul, 32¾; do. preferred, 50¾; Toledo & Wabash, 28½; do. preferred, 40; Fort Wayne, 91½; Terre Haute, 7; do. preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 104; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 6½; Cincinnati, 69; Burlington & Quincy, 100; Lake Shore, 80¾; Panama, 98½; Illinois Central, 92½; Union Pacific, 34½; Central Pacific, 97½; Union, 48¾; Hartford & Erie, 8½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107¾.

LOUISVILLE, October 24—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 8% per cent., or ¾ below the Bank rate. Consols, money, and account, 93¾. Five-twenties, 1865, Old, 93¾; do of 1867, 93¾@93¾; new 5's, 103¼; New York Central, 93; Erie, 27; do preferred, 45.

PARIS, October 24.—5 P. M.—Rentes, 67f. 20c.
FRANKFORT October 24.—5-20s of '62 97½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH DAILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874. }

General business in commercial circles, while it is not, by any means, all that could be desired, is about all that can reasonably be expected, and, notwithstanding there is a very general complaint, the public is ready for it, as trade is not as brisk as it usually is at this particular time, yet, in the aggregate, there is a very fair business. The flour trade continues very dull, and while there has been no recent change in prices, the tendency is downward. The demand for Grain has also slacked off, and there is an easier feeling in consequence, and the indications just now are that Corn and Oats will go lower. The grocery trade continues quiet, and devoid of any new features excepting that Coffee is very stiff, and, in fact, the spot price remains unchanged half a cent gold. The hog product while there is a continued fair demand, is weak and prices are tending downward in sympathy with hogs. There is scarcely an average demand for produce, and prices, with very few exceptions, are weak and shrinking; the consumptive trade is not up to what it usually is at this season of the year.

APPLES—There is an increased demand but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices remain unchanged, ranging from $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BEANS—Sales of fresh at 2½ to 2¾c, and pickled may be quoted at 1½@2.

FLOUR—There is no improvement in the demand and the supply of the country is large, being ahead of last week. Sales of 250 bbls Family flours, $6@6.25 for Wisconsins, and $6.50@6.75 for Minnesotas; winters at $6@6.50 for red, and $6.75@7.25 for white. Rye flour is quiet at $4@5 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—A later Rio telegram reports a further considerable advance in Coffee there, together with a continued falling off in the receipts, which, of course, has added to the firmness of the markets in this country. There is, however, but little doing in the jobbing quarters, nothing whole for want of buyers as far as stock in which to operate. The substance of the dispatch in question, bearing date October 23, is as follows:

Purchases for U. S. since 14th inst. - 29,000 bags.
Cleared for U. S. since 14th inst. - 50,000 "
Landing for U. S. - 30,000 "
Stock - 136,000 "
Average daily receipts - 9,000 "

Sugars continue strong but quiet—the demand is comparatively light. Molasses and Syrups in light stock, but the demand is small, and prices remain unchanged.

GRAIN—There is not much doing in Wheat in the market, not much here and not much wanted. We continue to quote at $1.30@1.35 for fair to prime Ohio red, and $1.18@1.20 for amber and white. The Oat market is unsettled, and prices are so irregular that it is difficult to quote correctly—sales reported at from 57@61, as to quality. New car Corn continues to come forward pretty freely, and is generally reported dull at, although prices remain about as last quoted, ranging from 60 to 65c, as to quality and condition, the outside figure for 72 lbs to the bushel. There is also a fair trade in old Ear Corn. Sales of old shelled Corn at 62@63, which is held very firmly. Rye is not much known here at—we are cognizant of a sale having been made yesterday at 82. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley is dull and nominal. There is no Chicago, but there is no life in this market; brewers generally appear inclined to hold off in expectation of lower rates.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, although there is a little better feeling in consequence of diminished receipts—available at $17 to 21 per ton, as to condition and quality.

ONIONS—Selling at $3@3.50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Quite dull and time forward pretty freely, and the market is weak, but prices are not quotably lower; quotable at 85@90 cents ₱ bushel in store, and 75@80 cents on track. There is scarce for choice Peach Blows. Sweets dull but unchanged; $3@3.50 ₱ bbl for Baltimores and $4@4.50 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—There is a continued fair jobbing trade, but the general tone of the market is weaker, and prices are declining down to correspond with the ruling rates:

Hams—Extra S. C.	14½	Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14½
" Shoulders, Ex S. C.	11½	Lard—Bbl, in tres.	15
" Shoulders, S. C.	14½	Lard—Bbl, 2 barrels	15½
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured	15	Do., bbl in 1 barrel	16
Beef Tongues, Sugar Cured, ₱ doz.	$7.00	Do., 3 ₱ pails	17
Bacon Shoulders	9½	Do., 5 ₱ do	16½
Short Rib Sides	13½	Do., 10 ₱ do	16
Clear Sides	14½	Ham Sausage	10
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$24.00		

POULTRY—There is not enough doing in any kind of Seed to establish quotations.

TALLOW—Country, 7@7½; city, 8@8½.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874. }

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock for the week, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding week also:

	This Week.	Last Week.
Cattle	835 cars.	494 cars.
Hogs	237 "	111 "
Sheep	120 "	111 "
Horses	14 "	11 "
Mules	1 "	12 "
Total	1,027 "	812 "

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change whatever in the rates from this point eastward, and, so far as we know, none is contemplated. The maximum weights allowed ₱ car are as follows: Cattle, 20,000 pounds; Hogs, 22,000 do; Sheep, 18,000 do. Following are the current rates:

To Philadelphia	25c ₱ cwt
To Baltimore	25c ₱ cwt
To New York	30c ₱ cwt

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually heavy, 835 cars, or 141 cars in excess of last week, when it was thought the supply was above an average, taking the past month as a basis of comparison. The market opened fairly active, and on Tuesday and up until noon on Wednesday trade was fully as good as it was the preceding week, and sold without much difficulty, and the better grades, we refer now to prime shipping steers, were held with considerable tenacity, and brought, if anything, a slight advance, taking the quality into consideration. On Wednesday afternoon, however, a reaction set in, under the influence of very unfavorable reports from other points, particularly New York; buyers at once became very bearish, and a general panic ensued, the following day sharp concessions were granted. On Thursday it was still worse, the market becoming pretty badly demoralized; owners, generally, of medium to good, medium stock, were anxious to sell, and willing to make liberal concessions, and we do not believe that even prime shipping steers, had there been that much on sale, would not have brought as much by 25c ₱ cwt as they did the day preceding. The regular packers and buyers, after reading the reports from Baltimore and Buffalo, with very few exceptions, both points and a drop of half to one cent ₱ lb reported at New York, came to the conclusion to stand aloof, and refused even at the concessions offered to buy anything like as many as they had intended, and, as a consequence, a much larger number had to be shipped on in first hands, as the could not be disposed of here. The receipts from Thursday noon up until noon on Saturday were 2,000 head, 5,000 head, whereas the sales during the time in question only footed 943, less than one-third of the receipts. There were some sales on Thursday and Tuesday and Wednesday forenoon, at 4½ to 4¾c, but we do not believe that the same cattle would have been sold subsequently as cheap as 4½ to 4¾ cent. Good 1,250@1,300 cattle cannot be fairly quoted above 4½@4¾. Stockers, 2@3½; feeders, 4@4¾. Bulls, we were informed, declined the full cent, as compared with last week and dull even at the decline; quotable at 2@3½.

IN REGARD TO PASSES.

From the Western Bureau of Railroad Commissioners the following order has been issued:

"From and after the twentieth (20th) day of October, 1874, no free return tickets or passes shall be given to shippers of live stock, but railroad companies may pass free on a stock train, for the purpose of taking care of the stock, two persons for one, two or three car-loads of stock, belonging to one party; two persons for four, five, or six cars; three persons for seven, eight, nine or ten cars; four persons for eleven cars or more. By order of the Board."

ANOTHER LAME DUCK.

A New York paper says: John Kelly, a wholesale liquor dealer on Washington Market, must be added to the failing list this week. His indebtedness to cattle brokers is about $40,000, and his principal creditors are two good fellows and trusty men, one good driving horse, one light road-wagon, and one whalebone whip. One commission salesman has $8,000, another $6,000, and several others $2,000 each in the pool.

HOGS.

The course of the long market has been very checkered recently, prices fluctuating more or less every day. In the early part of the week, embracing early Monday and including Monday up until Thursday noon, the arrivals were heavy, and prices fell from 5½@5¾ ₱ lb. Philadelphia hogs dropped from 7.25 to 6¾, and the decline in the decline was dull, as there was a very fair supply and buyers expected a still further decline; Yorkers dropped to 5¾@6, inclined the most of sales on Wednesday and Thursday were within the range of 5½@5¾. On Thursday afternoon however, the receipts slacked off somewhat; on Friday also, the arrivals were comparitively light, and to-day, as the supply was pretty well reduced, there was a better feeling again and sellers were enabled to realize an advance of 25c ₱ cwt; sales were made this forenoon at 6¼@6¾ for Philadelphia hogs and 6@6¼ for Yorkers.

SHEEP.

There was, as will be seen, another big "run," 120 cars, and this with unfavorable reports from the east caused a dull market, and as in the case of hogs, it became worse and worse as the week advanced. Those sellers who sold out early in the week did better than those who held on or came in later, for the reason that the arrivals were larger than expected, and there were quite a number in the pens unsold after hours of the day's market had brought all they wanted. The bulk of the offerings were common to prime, hence prime fat sheep sold more readily and at better prices relatively than the common grades, yet there was a decline in all kinds. There were a couple of cars of extra sold early in the week, at 5¼, but the same stock subsequently would not have brought more than 5¼@5¾. If that. Prime to extra may be quoted at 5@5¼; medium to good, 4@4½; common, 3½@3¾. Lambs quotable at 5@6c, with very good ones offering.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—There is some improvement in the trade since our last. For Fleece holders are firm in their views, 56@57 cents; medium grades are waning and in fair request, and prices are firm. In Carpet Wools there is a better inquiry and prices are firmer. Of the Fall clip of Texas there is yet none arriving, and the supplies of Old are about exhausted. In Foreign Wools there is a better business, and prices are held firmly. In California, both Fall and Spring, there are sales at a shade easier prices. The sales embrace: 4,000 lb Scoured at 55@62c; 14,000 lb Texas at 32@40c; 1,000 lb Western Fleece on private terms; 50 bags Scoured on private terms; 55 bags Scoured Mestiza on private terms; fifty bales Fall Clip California at 26@27; 50,000 lb XXX Ohio fleeces, private terms; 2,000 lb Georgia, private terms; 7,000 lb Western Texas, 28c; 20 bales Fall California, 25c; 6,000 lb Combing and Spring, private terms; 20 bales Fall Clip California, private terms; 47 bales Spring Clip California, private terms; 30,000 lb X and XXX fleece, 56@58c; 10,000 lb Medium Western, 55c; 6,000 lb Combing Delaine, 61¾c; 20 bales Super Lambs' Pulled, 47c; 10,000 lb XX Ohio Fleeces, 57c; 5,000 lb Extra Texas fine, 35c; 5,000 lb Fall California, 26c; 5,000 lb Medium Fleeces, 52½c; 5,000 lb Jersey Fleeces, private terms; 112 bags Extra, private terms; 50 bags Super, private terms; 5,000 lb Improved Texas, private terms, 3,000 lb Unwashed Texas, private terms, 58 bags Scoured Fleeces, private terms.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 1874. }

CRUDE.

The Crude market continues dull and neglected, and while within the past week there has been no very decided change in prices, the tendency continues downward. Parker dispatches quoted to-day at 5¾ @ 6¼ ₱ bbl, at wells, equal to 8½ to 9¼ at river, according to pipe line. The receipts here continue very meagre, from which it is evident that our refiners are buying very sparingly, and, furthermore, it is probable that they will continue to hold off until there is a rise in the Allegheny river, as it is their intention, we believe, to transport their oil by river hereafter, until the pipe line is completed, as the cost of transportation is much less by river than by rail. It is expected that oil can be delivered here by river at a cost not exceeding 10 to 12c ₱ bbl, whereas the cost by rail is 35c, quite a difference. As noted in our report of Friday, the production is keeping up remarkably well for this season of the year, reported at full thirty thousand barrels per day, and stocks are large and increasing.

REFINED.

Trade in refined has been very dull all week, and prices have further declined. There have been no sales for several days for delivery at Connellsville depot, to go to Baltimore, but the last sales reported were at 9½; it is scarcely probable that this figure could now be realized. New York quoted to-day at 12c; Philadelphia at 11½; and Baltimore at 11¼c. The general indications are that trade will continue dull during the balance of the year, as it usually is at this particular time, but our refiners are hopeful of doing a good business when the Spring trade opens up, as by that time it is hoped that the pipe lines, now in process of construction and contemplated will be completed, and cost of transportation materially reduced.

BARRELS.

The Barrel trade continues dull, but prices are without quotable change; countries, $1.40; city make, $1.40.

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts Crude this week	5,985 bbls.	
" last week	4,978 "	
" Jan. 1 to date	1,334,571 "	
" same time, 1873	1,541,456 "	
Exports Refined this week	7,612 "	
" last week	8,847 "	
" Jan. 1 to date	487,911 "	
" same time, 1873	704,423 "	

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
O J Greer	Sunbeam O W	239
O J Greer	Liona O W	80
O J Greer	Liberty O W	74
Fisher Bros	Citizens O W	282
Total		775

IRON MARKETS.

Reports From New York, Philadelphia and Cleveland.

NEW YORK—American Pig.—We are not able to report any improvement in American Iron, for which the demand is very light, and the production on a scale beyond the requirements of the trade. We have not heard of any large transactions, and think it would be impossible to force any considerable lot on the market without great sacrifice, as the prospect of good prices for Pig Iron is generally considered remote. The present dull season will result in such a reduction in the price of labor that manufacturers will be able to sell Iron at low prices, and the productive capacity of the country will soon prevent any great advance until the consumption again assumes very large proportions. We quote Anthracite Foundry No 1, $24@25; No 2, $23@24; No 3, $22@23; Gray Forge, $20@22. Scotch Pig—The stock here has been reduced to near to nothing, but only brand to be had for selling is Eglinton, which, of course, has added to the firmness of the markets in this country. There is, however, but little doing in the jobbing quarters, nothing whole for want of buyers as far as stock in which to operate. The substance of the dispatch in question, bearing date October 23, is as follows:

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 7 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 25, 1874.

Stations.	Above low water mark. ft. in.	Change in 24 hours. ft. in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
*Brownsville, Pa.	3	—1	SW	Clear.
Cairo, Ill.	4	—1	NE	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	4	—1	SE	Clear.
*Confluence	4		Calm	Fair.
Davenport, Iowa	2	—2	S	Clear.
Evansville, Ind.	2	—1	NE	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa	4	—2	S	Clear.
*Leavenworth, Ks.	4	—1	S	Cloudy.
Louisville, Ky.	4	—4	SE	Clear.
Marietta	3		SW	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	4	—1	NW	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	2		SE	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	10		S	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	—2	S	Clear.
Plattsmouth, Neb.	1		SE	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	11	—1	SE	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	7	—3	E	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	—1	SE	Fair.
Vicksburg, Miss.	6	—1	NW	Fair.
Yankton	10		NW	Fair.
Morgantown	5		W	Clear.
LaCrosse	3	—1	NW	Fair.
Dubuque	6	—2	SE	Clear.

*Below bench mark.

GEORGE H. ROBE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

The weather yesterday was clear and pleasant, and with the exception that it was warmer, the indications are no more favorable for rain than they were a week ago. Navigation is entirely suspended, and the stage of water will soon be as low as it was prior to the rise in the early part of the month.

The Messenger is announced to take her departure for St. Louis on the first water.

Capt. W. B. Haslett of this city, was in St. Louis on Friday last.

Capt. Edwin Hornbrook, of Wheeling, has contracted for two more model barges, to be built at Murrayville.

The Sioux City *Journal* says:—The river business of the past season closes the line of navigation for the season upon the return of the respective boats from their present trips. The Josephine cleared Yankton for Cheyenne Sunday morning. The steamer Key West got into Yankton from Fort Rice yesterday morning, and will immediately take on a Crow Creek trip. The steamers Far West and E. H. Durfree are expected at Yankton from above Wednesday evening. The former will reload for Crow Creek and the latter for Randall.

The Evansville *Journal* of Thursday says: "It is reported that the underwriters of Cincinnati have declared the Burkesville can be built and many worse boats, fair on their lists, at that port. The Burkesville was an outsider."

—Sunday's Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—It is our melancholy duty to announce the death of Mr. John N. Patton, at Cairo, yesterday, of consumption. The deceased was originally from Pittsburgh, but has resided in Cairo about fifteen years. He was connected with Williamson's wharfboat several years, and was noted as one of the most expert and correct receiving and discharging clerks and steamboat accountants, along the line of our great rivers. He succeeded the late Captain George W. Graham

HOME NEWS.

Finance Committee Meeting.

On Saturday afternoon, after the adjournment of the joint session of the Finance and Water Committees, the Finance Committee held a meeting. Mr. Aiken said that the Controller had failed to get from the City Solicitor his opinion in regard to the petitions for the abatement of business tax, and he would therefore offer the following:

Resolved, That the petitions for abatements and amounts overpaid on business tax be referred to the City Assessor with the request that he report the same back with such recommendations as he may deem best. Passed.

The Controller was instructed to pay the full amount of the claim of E. J. Bradley for work done on the bridge over Nine Mile run. The claim of David Kirk for paving done four years ago on Larimer avenue was referred to the Controller.

Adjourned.

Horse Thief Captured.

On Saturday Chief Irwin received a dispatch from S. D. Talbot, at Mingo Junction, Ohio, requesting him to look out for a young man, about twenty years of age, having in his possession a pacing horse, seven years old, and of a grayish color, which was stolen from the subscriber, Detective Long, making due allowance for the time which must elapse before nag and man could arrive here, proceeded to the Allegheny Mayor's office, and there learned that on Friday afternoon a man answering the description had offered a gray horse at McGuire's livery stable, on Sandusky street, and further that his actions had warranted his arrest on suspicion by Officer Jerry Smith, on Saturday morning. Proceeding to the lock-up the youth was found in durance vile. He gave his name as Jos. H. Wheeler, and stated that he had "raised" the nag. In the evening Mr. Talbot arrived and identified the horse as one stolen from his stable on Wednesday night last.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Man Seriously Bruised and His Wife Probably Fatally Injured.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Devlin were riding along Penn avenue, when their horse became alarmed near Twelfth street, dashing down the avenue at a fearful rate, upsetting the vehicle and throwing its occupants to the ground. Mr. Devlin was severely bruised, but was able to be conveyed to his place of residence. His wife, however, it is feared, is fatally injured, not being able to be removed to her home after the accident. She was removed to a private house near by, where medical aid was summoned. Mr. D. is the superintendent of St. Mary's Cemetery

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening Miss Jane Coombs, one of the most popular actresses on the stage, and an especial favorite in Pittsburgh, commences a two weeks engagement and will open in "Camille," a comedy of Alexander Dumas'. It is altogether probable that this play will prove a great attraction, for it has been an immense success in New York, and in the hands of such an artiste as Miss Coombs, it cannot fail to be made doubly attractive. She will be supported by Mr. Gotthold, who, owing to an affection of the eyes has been heretofore unable to bear the glare of the footlights.

Library Hall.

"Rose, or the Mystery of the Deserted House" will be produced this evening with Miss Rose Wood as the leading character, supported by Lewis Morrison and the Sherry Dramatic Combination. This company is an excellent one in every respect, being composed of actors of well-known ability and reputation, and they will present a number of charming plays in addition to the one referred to above. Miss Wood is an actress who never fails to please her auditors, and she has never yet played in a city where she failed to make a favorable impression and leave behind her pleasant reminiscences of her visit.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of the Late Rev. Charles Jones.

At a called meeting of the United Brethren of Mutual Relief Society, held at the Wylie avenue A. M. E. Church, on the 23rd inst., to take action with reference to the death of Rev. Charles Jones, one of the founders of the Association, a committee of three was appointed to dratt resolutions expressive of the sense of the body. They reported as follows:

WHEREAS, In the wisdomn of All Wise Providence, the Rev. Charles Jones, one of the founders of this Association, and an active member for a period of thirty years, has been removed from time to eternity, be it

Resolved, That while we bow with humble resignation to the will of Him who seeth the end from the beginning and who doeth all things well, we feel that this Association sustains the loss of a true and honored brother, the world a bright and shining light and cause of Christ, an active, zealous and faithful worker, whose influence was felt for good, and by whose precepts and example man's condition was ameliorated, and the Redeemer's kingdom advanced.

Resolved, That while we tender to his family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad affliction, we beg them to remember that to him the valley was light; God took him from earth to reward.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and published in the DAILY GAZETTE, *Christian Recorder*, and our *National Progress*

A. D. JOHNSTON,
H. JOHNSON,
E. RUSSELL,
Committee.

"TACKLING THE TIGER."

Saturday Night Adventures of Two Policemen in Search of Conniver at Keno.

The old Mayor's office on Fourth avenue, under Wilkin's Hall, has, for some time past, been under the surveillance of the police. It was thought by many to form part and parcel of an establishment originated and carried on for the purpose of affording an opportunity to docile young men to engage in the illegal but exciting amusement of "bucking the tiger." At any rate an information made before Alderman Kreuter on Saturday night was to that effect, and a roving commission in the shape of a warrant was given to officers Hyer and Metz, authorizing them to explore the premises and arrest all persons found assisted for the deponent's complaint. Cautiously proceeding to the concern, they surveyed its exterior and everything looked lovely. The neighborhood was quiet, and the few people on the thoroughfare seemed to be bending their steps for the approaching eclipse of the moon. The officers knocked at the door, which was opened and they were pressing forward for admittance when the doorkeeper recognized them and called out in audible words, sounding much like, *agramento presto change, quick, pass and begone*. Never before did words so few and apparently so harmless kick up such a dust. A second as though the second had suddenly profound thronged with countless demons, hot and excited from another world, and their greatest anxiety appeared to be to get out of that room. They did not stand in order nor wait for going, but went. Down the stairway came rushing five or six dozen men with the force of an avalanche from the summit of Mont Blanc. They hurled themselves on the officers and reaching the street disappeared like chaff before the wind. One of them struck at Hyer with a monkey-wrench but failed to hit him. Monkey wrenches by the way, one would think, are very effective weapons when used with skill and force. After the habitues of the place had all disappeared the door keeper locked and barred the door and refused the officers admittance. They had not succeeded in arresting any of the crowd that poured out, but not discouraged they kept up the hunt and finally arrested Loavenworth, the alleged proprietor of the keno bank. He will probably have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kreuter.

SECOND AVENUE.

Compromise Ordinance Adopted by the Road Committee.

Another special meeting of the Road Committee was held on Saturday morning in the office of the City Clerk. A letter was submitted from Mr. Taylor, Engineer of the Connellsville railroad, stating that the cost of removing the tracks of the company back into the hill, so as to retain Second avenue at its full width, would aggregate $10,000, or $6,000 in excess of the limit fixed by the committee. It was received and filed. On motion of Mr. Aull, the resolution presented by Mr. Mitchell, and adopted at Fridays' meeting was amended by inserting $5,000 in stead of $4,000, one-half of which sum the city is to pay in case the tracks are removed. The City Attorney and City Clerk then prepared an ordinance which gives the Railroad Company the right to occupy the entire north sidewalk, where the road now abuts thereon. It also allows the abutments at Soho and Bates street to remain on the Second avenue roadway for a period of ten years, after which time the abutments are to be removed, at the expense of the railroad company, upon six months' notice. The ordinance further requires the construction of overhead bridges at Soho and Bates street, Greenfield avenue and Nine-mile Run, at the expense of the company, the superstructures of which are to be of iron, and the abutments placed so as to give forty feet roadways. In such places where the slopes encroach upon the avenue, retaining walls are to be constructed, and provision is made that the private switches already constructed shall not be interfered with in any way. The ordinance, after being read to the committee, was approved, and will be presented to Councils this afternoon for action.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the payment of $17 40 to Captain Vandergrift for transportation expenses for employes. A petition for a change of grade on Beech alley was presented, and a profile prepared by the City Engineer for the same, was presented. An ordinance making the change was ordered. An ordinance for the assessment of damages for the grading of Bedford avenue, was ordered to be submitted to Councils, with an affirmative recommendation.

Adjourned.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

RELIGIOUS.

Dedication Day Among the Churches.

The Wylie Avenue U. P. Church—Dedicatory Sermon—Addresses by Chancellor Woods—Gen. Moorhead and Major Frew—Description of the Building—Historical Sketch of the Work from its Inception, etc.

Yesterday was a great day for the members and friends of the Wylie avenue United Presbyterian congregation. Three years of toil, self-sacrifice and prayer culminated yesterday in the dedication of their completed house of worship. This congregation has had a remarkable history, and its success is unequalled by any church in the denomination and perhaps in the city. The structure dedicated yesterday is an honor to the denomination and to all its members and friends. It is located in the Eleventh ward of the city, in a growing and populous neighborhood, removed from the din and smoke of the city. It is a beautiful Gothic structure, 60x90 feet, two stories high. The basement is used for a Lecture and Sabbath school room, with rooms adjoining for infant and Bible classes and Pastor's study. The second story, which is now completed, is the chief auditorium. It is as neat, commodious and beautiful as any in the city, and exceedingly suitable for the purposes for which it is intended. The windows are of richly stained glass, and have a fine effect. The pews, 130 in number, are of dark walnut finish; the pulpit is exceeding unique and a model of taste and beauty; the platform is covered with rich Brussels carpet; the aisles are carpeted and the pews are furnished with crimson cushions. The lighting is a great success, and was done gratuitously, as was all the work of the kind in the building, by Mr. Alexander McGrew.

The building yesterday presented an attractive appearance, being decorated for the occasion. The pulpit and platform and table in front were adorned with fragrant bouquets and flowers, most of them from the well known house of J. H. and R. Murdock.

At each of the three services the audiences was very large, and deep solemnity and interest prevailed.

The first service was held in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Rev. W. H. Andrew, of the Seventh U. P. church.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. W. H. Knox, then read a historical sketch, which will be found entire below. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. S. R. Frazier, of the Third U. P. church. This was one of Mr. Frazier's most brilliant efforts, and proved him to be one of the finest pulpit orators of the country.

After singing and prayer Chancellor Woods of the University being called upon, responded in a few fitting and touching words, referring to the pastor of the church during his college career and the success that has crowned his labors.

General Moorhead being requested, responded briefly and eloquently on behalf of the Presbyterian Church. He rejoiced in the establishment of this church and wished it unbounded success. Then the pastor invited Major Frew to come upon the platform and say a few words, remarking that he was one of the fathers of the church. The Major responded with deep emotion, and in touching, beautiful words. He referred to his intimate connection with the pastor and the congregation, and rejoiced in their success. He disclaimed any praise for what he had done, but gave God all the glory. This closed the morning service. After the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Dermitt, the audience was dismissed.

In the afternoon another very large audience assembled to hear a sermon from the Rev. S. F. Scovel, of the First Presbyterian church. His theme was "Worship," and it was treated in that able and scholarly manner for which the reverend gentleman is celebrated.

The closing service was a sermon by that great Covenanter preacher, Dr. J. R. W. Sloan, President of the Reform Presbyterian Seminary, Allegheny city. The doctor's theme was "Church of God." He did some of his best efforts, and he handled it in his own massive and masterly manner.

Thus ended the long-looked for dedication day. Never did an undertaking come off with greater success. The Heaven of God's blessing seemed to fill the house during the entire day. One of the most pleasing and successful features of the occasion was the music. Some people think the old Psalms cannot be sung. Those who were present on this occasion certainly can never believe this. The universal testimony was that the music was simply grand. Mr. Todd, the leader of the choir, was assisted by Mr. Stewart of the Third U. P. Church, who is thanked for his great kindness.

A collection was taken up at the close of each service, which realized a handsome sum. There are still a few thousand dollars of debt pressing the congregation. Let the friends of the church lift it at once.

The following is the historical sketch of the congregation from its inception, which was read by the pastor in the morning of dedication day:

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

It is said that when the sun is going out of sight the Swiss herdsman of the Alps takes his Alpine horn and shouts loudly through it, "Praise ye the Lord!" Then a brother herdsman on some distant slope takes up the echo, "Praise the Lord!" Soon another and another were still higher up the mountains, till hill shouts to hill and peak echoes to peak the sublime anthem of praise to the Lord of All.

Members and friends of the Wylie-avenue United Presbyterian Church, as you see today the consummation of your toils and tears, self-sacrifice and prayers, in the completion of this beauteous temple, let one glad shout arise from every joyous, thankful heart, "Praise ye the Lord!" And let the angels poised in mid-air prolong the exultant cry, "Praise the Lord!" until the sun-lit hills of glory echo and re-echo the anthem of your grateful hearts, "Praise the Lord!"

We meet to-day to dedicate this building, according to the simple custom of Presbyterianism, to the sacred purposes for which it was erected. We meet not only that we may take possession of this house and use it in time to come as our own, but that we may give it up to God, that He may take possession of it, and that henceforth and forever it may be filled with His presence and glory.

It is appropriate on such an occasion as this to give a history of the work from its inception to the present time. This I now proceed to do, only premising that these facts and figures cannot tell the whole story of the three years of our church life. When recorded, the secret fears, forebodings, agonies, tears, toils, prayers, and betimes gleams of exultant joy. These can find a record only in God's Book of Remembrance, and can be scanned only by the eye of God.

My attention was first called to this neighborhood as a promising field of Christian effort, during my connection with the Sixth Avenue Mission Sabbath-school of the Second United Presbyterian Church. There was a large and growing population here and no church to meet the need of the people. The situation and surroundings were pleasant, the people mainly of that grand old Scotch-Irish stock that is the strength and the very life of United Presbyterianism. I was now in the midst of my collegiate education, but I resolved that as soon as possible a church organization and Sabbath-school should be established here. After having graduated from the University I entered the Seminary of our church in Allegheny city. While a Student of Theology in the first year of my life at the time to inaugurate the work had come. I consulted with several members of the Second church, especially with Mayor Frew. I laid the whole matter before him and requested advice. He approved most heartily the project, and soon after brought the matter before a congregational meeting of the Second church, making a telling speech in its favor. This he was ably seconded by Mr. Wm. Floyd. That meeting voted unanimously that a mission should be established as soon as practicable, and a committee consisting of Major Frew, T. H. Rabe and Samuel Mallood, was appointed to assist in the work. The first step was the obtaining of a suitable building for our purpose. The Directors of the Eleventh ward public schools kindly granted the school hall. For over two years this hall was to us the tabernacle in the wilderness, and as a congregation we were born there.

The first service was held in the school hall, on Sabbath evening June 11, 1871. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Wm. J. Reid to a large audience—indeed the hall was not able to accommodate all. These Sabbath evening services were a success beyond our fondest anticipations, and were continued for over one year and eight months without intermission, and with uninterrupted success. The preaching was given gratuitously by the ministers of all Evangelical denominationsinthe city and vicinity.

The Sabbath School was organized October 29, 1871, with seventy-five children and fifteen teachers.

At length it became necessary that an organization should be effected, as many had intimated their desire to cast in their lot with the enterprise. Accordingly, by appointment of Presbytery, the Rev. T. H. Hanna, of the Second Church, and Session, was appointed to attend to the matter when desired. The organization was effected the evening of the 16th of April, 1872. Fifty-six members cast in their lot with the infant church—twenty-eight on certificate and twenty-eight on profession of faith.

The next great and pressing question that arose was, how can this young and weak congregation obtain a house of worship? The success of the work imperatively demanded that we should have a building of our own. But we were a weak organization, and to erect a suitable building seemed an impossibility. In the difficulty we asked advice from our friends. I laid the whole matter before Mr. James P. Hanna. He said we must have a building of our own. But, said I, "We have no money." "Go and buy a lot," was his answer. "But, Mr. Hanna, how can I without money?" "Select a lot, and it shall be paid for." That lot, and it shall be paid for." was enough. I reported to the committee, and forthwith they set about finding a suitable lot. In this, our first undertaking, the hand of God was visible. We selected one lot, failed to agree on terms, then another which we had almost purchased. Had either of these been obtained, owing to after developments, our work would have been greatly injured, and the building would, not have been completed yet. But God has better things in store for us. In our difficulty, the lot whereon this building stands was offered to us on reasonable terms by Wm. Stewart, Esq., of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co. His offer was gladly excepted. Immediately a building committee from the Second Church was appointed, consisting of James D. Kelley, Graham Scott, Nelson P. Reed and James Irvin, who in a short time had plans and specifications for a new edifice adopted, and soon the hammer began to thump, the trowel to click, and the building rose upward.

The next question was, where is all the money that is needed to come from? The question was often tremblingly asked. Our only answer was, "Have faith in God." The subject burdened every heart, and at the Sabbath-school service, in the prayer meeting, at the family circle, in the secret closet, the prayer of the old and the faltering accents of the young were united that friends would be raised up to aid us. Nor were these prayers in vain. I talked the matter over first with Major Frew. He solved the difficulty by taking this little book which I now hold in my hand and writing the following heading: "The undersigned agree to pay the sums opposite our respective names for the purpose of purchasing a lot and erecting the necessary buildings for the Eleventh ward Mission in the city of Pittsburgh. The district to be occupied being at present destitute of any church of the United Presbyterian or Scotch-Irish order." He proposed to organize the present Mission into a United Presbyterian congregation and assist them hereby in erecting a *neat* and *comfortable* United Presbyterian church. I requested Mr. Frew to head the list with a subscription, which he modestly declined subscribe but did not desire to be the first name. One or two others gave the same answer. I then took the book to one who had been a true friend to me from the first day I came a stranger to the city, and who manifested a deep interest in the little church. I handed him the book and on receiving it back I read, John Floyd, $1,000. That honored name and that subscription gave me joy. It was unutterable gladness, and gave our effort an impulse that has culminated to-day in success.

The next on the book is the name of that princely giver, James P. Hanna, to whom this congregation owes more than to any one person. He has been giving, giving, giving since then until this hour. In the darkest days his kind words and repeated subscriptions gave gladness and success. To him the pastor personally, and the members of this church owe a debt of gratitude that they can never express. I am well aware how distasteful public eulogium is to the retiring disposition of Mr. Hanna, but we are told to give "honor to whom honor is due."

During the evening of this day I called at the residence of a good friend to tell him of our success. As I left, he said: "Put my name down for $1,000, and write simply from 'A Friend.'" As Treasurer, he has proved "a friend," indeed, ever since. That friend is Mr. Wm. Floyd.

The next subscription of $1,000 was from one whose memory shall ever be cherished tenderly by us all, and who promised to see the building entirely paid for, but whose sudden and awful death filled our eyes with tears and our hearts with sorrow. I refer to the late Mr. James McCully.

I have already spoken of Mr. Frew, his name stands next, but that was not his last subscription. In the hours of darkness he came again generously to our rescue during the dark days of the panic. His money, his influence, his pen and his eloquent words have ever been offered freely on our behalf.

The next name on the list is the name of one of whom Pittsburgh is justly proud—Mr. Wm. Thaw. I had often heard of his princely gifts, but had never met him. But presuming on a college friendship with his son, and having called a letter of introduction from Chancellor Woods of my *Alma Mater* (and I think this was the first and only letter of the kind the Doctor had ever given) I called upon Mr. Thaw. He greeted me kindly, called me an impecunious, and subscribed $1,000. Now, this, under the circumstances, was an unexpected gift, coming from one outside our denomination, and one to whom I was a comparative stranger. This generous gift of Mr. Thaw, perhaps more than to any other one person, was attention to our little band and assured us of ultimate success. But time would fail me to mention all the noble names that should be remembered with gratitude to-day. But we must not omit Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, of Allegheny City, who aided us twice, and who donated this beautiful Bible on the pulpit, nor Charles Arbuthnot, who, though not now in the denomination, still loves the old church. Nor unmindful of one more than one occasion, or Mr. Wm. Reid, of Sewickley, our earnest friend, whose praise is in all the church.

In addition to these, permit me to mention the following names: Charles Lockhart, Wm. Stewart, Campbell Herron, Daniel Wallace, C. H. Love, J. R. Reed & Co., J. W. Arrott, Henry Lloyd, J. K. Moorhead, Max K. Moorhead, Harry Oliver, S. S. Marvin, Joseph Horne, Wm. Walker & Son, John G. Stevenson, James Murdock, Wm. Murdock, John Wilson, Mrs. Greer, Verona, T. and J. T. McCance, Nelson P. Reed, John Dean, John Taggart, George Glass, Mr. Montgomery, S. S. Floyd, G. Lauhide, James Laughlin, R. P. Jones, Evans, Hazlett & Co., R. F. Jones, W. J. Sawyer, Alexander Nimick, Daniel Wilson, Andrew Howard, J. W. McGimpsey and Alexander McGrew and many others whose gifts were large, though all these gifts may not be mentioned on this occasion, they are written in the book of eternal record above.

Our own congregation, according to their ability, did well. Many are the instances of self-sacrifice that could be mentioned. Many worked harder or spent an extra hour of toil at night that they might give something towards the house of God. One lady, a member of this church, when we were unable to meet our payments owing to the financial crisis, gave me her bank book and every dollar see had in the bank. Let this be told as a memorial of her in the years to come.

The present pastor was unanimously elected by the congregation, April 21, 1875.

The work on the building had so far progressed that on September 28, 1873, we entered the basement and dedicated it to the worship of God.

Since the organization the congregation has grown steadily, enjoying the uninterrupted favor and smile of God.

To-day, as this beautiful temple has been completed, we stand to-day to give "an account of your stewardship." In the name of the congregation I render you the following account:

Membership in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty, over three hundred names enrolled in the Sabbath school, three prayer meetings, a literary society, a bench of elders and a board of trustees, and all departments of church work fully equipped. We have paid the building, lifted the fallen, and made glad the churchless. The sick and poor have been cared for. We keep the church doors open almost every evening to induce the young to meet here, believing this a better place than the billiard-room or the tavern. We aim to be as one family—one Christian brotherhood. We propose to start out in this new building on the voluntary system of giving, believing the pew-rent system to be a curse to the church. While we and are United Presbyterians we grasp the hand in fellowship of all those who love our Lord Jesus Christ. We preach neither denomination or dogma but "Christ Jesus and Him crucified." Jesus is the key note in our ministrey, the only gem in our crown.

Such, dear friends, is the account we render you to-day. Are the dividends sufficient? Has the congregation well spent the sufficient interest? Has the investment been a paying one?

What the building is you see for yourselves. We think that it is as neat and commodious a house of worship as the second, including the lot, is about $30,000. There is a debt of about thirty-five hundred dollars pressing us still. Will you lift this debt to-day, so that the hearts of pastor and people may be made glad, and that unincumbered we shall be able to try the free-pew system, and above all dedicate this house unencumbered to God?

Dear friends, on behalf of the Wylie avenue church I thank you from my heart. I thank those who have given us the means to build this beautiful house, and added us in so many ways. We thank the ministers who gave us their services without reward. We thank the Building Committee for all their toil and trouble, we thank the Treasurer for his many kind services on our behalf. May God reward you all for your works of faith and labor of love.

Let the pastor and let the members reconsecrate themselves to-day to this glorious work. Let them show their gratitude by holy lives, and earnest efforts for undying souls.

After the battle of Agincourt which was won—so gloriously won by the English, the King, Henry the Fifth, ordered the Chaplain to read the 115th psalm. As he read the words, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name we give the glory," the King dismounted and all the cavalry dismounted, and all the great host of officers and men threw themselves on their faces and praised God who gave them the victory.

To-day, as we have won at last the long-looked for victory, let us bow our hearts in deepest gratitude, and thankfulness to Almighty God and give Him all the glory. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto thy name we give all the praise and all the Glory."

Dedication of the Reformed Episcopal Chapel—Interesting Services.

Yesterday was a high day among the churches of East Liberty—interesting exercises being held in the houses of worship of the different denominations, protracted meetings in a number of them being in progress.

The most interesting feature, which attracted a large crowd to this part of the city was the dedication of the

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

It is well understood that an organization of this description has already been formed at the above place, and to show their determination in carrying out their project, they have bought a lot of ground at a cost of $10,000, upon which to erect a church edifice. Having only recently embarked in the enterprise they have carried forward their plans as rapidly as possible, and only a few days ago completed a beautiful little chapel in the rear of the place designed for the main building, in which it is proposed to hold the Sunday school and regular weekly religious exercises. It was determined to have this lecture room dedicated, and accordingly the Right Rev. Bishop Cummings, leader of the reform movement, was invited to conduct the ceremonies, which invitation was accepted. He accordingly came on, and at half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, proceeded to the performance of his duties. He preached a very able discourse from John vi:68, in which he discussed the errors of science and the Church, and enforced the idea that instead of wild speculations people should go to Christ to learn lessons of wisdom. At this service the house was crowded to its utmost capacity—many being turned away for want of room for their accommodation. At half past three in the afternoon Rev. E. B. Snyder, pastor of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, occupied the pulpit, preaching an excellent sermon from the words "For the Love of Christ constraineth us, &c." He made a beautiful reference, during the course of his remarks to the eclipse of the moon, which took place on Saturday night, stating that as he beheld it, he did not look upon it as the earth's shadow, covering the face of that bright luminary, but as the hand of God enveloping it in darkness. In the evening Rev. J. S. Malod, Rector of the church, preached from I Cor. iii. 11, after which the Bishop made a short address which was well received. In every instance in which reference was made to the Episcopal Church Dr. Cummings spoke of it in the mildest terms, and in his closing prayer earnestly petitioned the throne of grace for its success. It is not surprising that this new organization is meeting with such favor when we remember the matter earnestness of its leader. He is not a large man, as we had supposed, but is only of ordinary stature, compactly built, has rather a high round forehead, full face, eagle eye, and is all energy. He seems to be wonderfully engaged in his laudable enterprise, and goes to work with a will which can only be drowned with success. It seems that when he is engaged in conducting public worship, all with whom he is surrounded partake, to a great extent, of the spirit and spirit of devotion with which he is possessed. Altogether, the consecration of the house to the worship of God was an decided success.

The New Catholic Church.

While there was much interest felt among the members of the Episcopal church, there was also a little stir among the Catholics. The new church of which Father Ferris is pastor, had just been completed, and the Right Rev. Bishop Domenec of this city conducted the dedicatory services yesterday morning, being assisted by a large number of the clergy from the various cities. The house was filled at the morning service, as well as in the afternoon and evening. At 3:30 P. M. a confirmation service was held at which ninety children were received into the church. In the evening Father Denny, of Baltimore, entertained the congregation with an eloquent discourse, which was well received. In conversation with the pastor, it was ascertained that the Cathedral had been erected at a cost of $40,000, that it had a membership of two hundred and fifty families and that it was in a flourishing condition. The structure is a handsome one, and the pews which are all made of black walnut are tastefully finished in the most artistic style. The altar is of Italian marble and weighs eight tons. The audience room has a seating capacity of fifteen hundred, and a new organ, which will be added this week, will complete the entire plan, and make this one of the most pleasant locations of the kind in the city.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Sherry's Dramatic Company is stopping at the St. Clair Hotel.

····Three new boilers are to be put up at the Western Penitentiary, for steam heating.

····A son of Michael Hammel, Allegheny, had his right leg fractured, yesterday, by falling from a pile of stone on Vinial street.

····Lizzie Leutner and Mary Dieher, narrowly escaped severe injury by being run over with a buggy in the Twenty-sixth ward.

····It is twelve years this morning since the advance of McClellan's army across the Potomac began. And what eventful years they have been!

····On Saturday night some boys stole a lot of candles and about $5 in money from a stand in the fair at the Bohemian Church on Main street, Allegheny.

····Trimble, McIntyre & Co. on Saturday secured the contract for building the addition to the Sheriff's office for $4,978. There were thirty bidders.

····Five funerals met at the corner of Ohio street and Cedar avenue, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon. Some confusion was occasioned for a short time.

····The new school-house of the Twenty-seventh ward, South Side, which has just been completed at a cost of $14,000, was dedicated on Friday evening.

····Typhoid fever is rapidly on the increase in Allegheny, but does not appear to be of a very serious type. The cause of it is supposed to be the filthy sewers of the city.

····B. F. Adkins was arrested last night by Officer Tom Moorhead for stealing $90 from William Prunty, a tavern keeper on Liberty street, between Second and Third avenues.

····An employe of the Vesta Oil Works, on the Allegheny river, above Negley's Run, was badly burned on Saturday by escaping steam. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

····Postmaster Myler, of Allegheny, still has in his possession an amount of money for distribution among those sufferers by the late flood. Only application and received only small sums.

····James Murray, a lad whom his parents said was beyond their control, was sent to the House of Refuge on Saturday by Mayor Fleming, for stealing a horse. The horse was returned to its owner.

····Mr. Hartley, an employe of Robinson, Rea & Co., on the South Side, while passing between an engine and pit, on Saturday night last fell, fell in the pit, a depth of six feet and bruised both his limbs badly.

····Milton Woods, a steamboat pilot, who lives on the South side, was arrested on Saturday by Officer Merriman, of Allegheny, for driving his family from his house, attempting to set it on fire and committing sundry other disreputable acts. He is thought to be insane.

····The Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was formally opened for business yesterday from Chicago Junction, where it connects with Lake Erie Division, to Ayilla, Ind., a distance of 133 miles. This is a part of the proposed Chicago, Pittsburgh & Baltimore road.

····Si. King, the Mongolian proprietor of the laundry on Liberty, near Smithfield street, was committed to jail on Saturday by the Acting Mayor, for deluging the person and clothes of a Chee with a bucket of water. After being in confinement about an hour he was released on $300 bail to appear at Court.

····The South Side police nipped a prize fight in the bud on Saturday night. Every preparation had been made for it to take place on the vacant lot on the west side of Seventeenth street, and a crowd of perhaps two hundred men had congregated to see it, but the appearance of the "cops" put a settler on it.

····A man was arrested yesterday for malicious mischief in loosening the brakes of cars on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and allowing it to run down the grade near the tunnel at such a rapid rate that it jumped the track. He gave bail to appear before Alderman Suter and was discharged.

····The residence of Mr. Little, at Clinton Mills, on the South Side, narrowly escaped destruction by burning on Saturday night. A servant girl carelessly set fire to a window curtain by holding a lamp too near it, but other members of the family extinguished the flames before they had time to spread.

····A very pleasant entertainment was given last Friday evening at the Reform school, at Wood's Run, for the benefit of the inmates of that institution. The performers were Misses Lizzie Kerr, Miss Schoonmaker, Miss Lee, and Miss L. Wilson, and Messrs. Ed. Yeager, Agnew, Wilson, Schoonmaker, and Kennedy.

····A couple of fine horses came near being offered up as a sacrifice to the Monongahela on Saturday. They were driven into it until the water covered all but their heads, when they became panic-stricken. Two men and a boy started out in a skiff from the Smithfield street bridge, and rescued the animals. The boy got into the stride one of the horses and drove it across to the south bank, which he did, and the other one followed. In that way they were rescued.

····Bishop Seymor, elected Bishop of Illinois, was not confirmed at the Triennial Episcopal Convention at New York the other day,—because of alleged ritualistic tendencies. Following is the recorded vote of the delegates from this diocese: Rev. Dr. John Scarborough, Pittsburgh, Rev. Dr. Henry W. Spalding, Pittsburgh, George W. Cass, Pittsburgh; Hill Burgwin, Pittsburgh.—4. Nays—Rev. Henry S. Getz, Warren. Rev. N. S. Smith, Uniontown; John H. Shoenberger, Pittsburgh; Thomas M. Howe, Pittsburgh—4.

····Doctors Herron, Mabon, Smith, Cooper, Boggs and Hamilton, of Allegheny City, have between them one hundred and twenty cases of typhoid fever. In order to prevent the disease from spreading further, Health officer Hoch will hereafter give the streets a thorough drenching daily from the fire plugs, and with the object also of having the water wash the filthy sewers out. He will institute suits against all persons found keeping garbage barrels on their premises, and will strictly require cleanliness in all localities.

····The eclipse on Saturday night was a success. It passed off quietly and in quiet manner, in the presence of thousands of embryo astronomers, who were generally profuse in their demonstrations of delight at the spectacular exhibition. The neck-twisting necessary for a view of Luna under a cloud was endured without a murmur. The murmuring generally came subsequently, simultaneously with supplies of arnica and soothing plaster. Altogether, we may say without fear of successful contradiction, that it fairly eclipsed anything we have had in the celestial side-show business in—well, at least the last eighteen years.

PERSONAL.

···Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, General Sherman's father-in-law, died three years ago to-day.

···Rev. Charles Jones (colored), a local preacher of the Wylie avenue M. E. Church, died on Friday morning at his residence on Pasture street, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

Our Brownsville Agent.

Our readers at Brownsville will find the GAZETTE on hand daily at Mr. J. S. Wilgus', at the postoffice. Mr. Wilgus is our agent at that place, and our patrons will find him a courteous gentleman and one who understands his business. He will serve them promptly, and they will find on his counters the daily GAZETTE, at the earliest moment, together with all the late magazines and periodicals of the day. Orders left with him will be attended to without delay, and we recommend him to our Brownsville patrons as worthy of confidence, and a business man who is always accurate and obliging.

POLITICAL.

The Progress of the Campaign.

The Second Legislative District—A Grand Rally—Old Fashioned Enthusiasm—Vigorous Addresses—Speeches by Messrs. Fulton, Pearson, and Professor William Howard Day.

Republican camp fires were burning brightly on Saturday, and the enthusiasm of a Presidential contest seemed to pervade the ranks. The feeling everywhere manifested gave evidence that Republicanism in Allegheny county was full of life, and that a noble record would be made at the polls.

There were three meetings that in this city being held at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, where a neat stand had been erected. The voters began to gather early, and at the time appointed. There was a dense throng in front of the stand, numbering not less than a thousand persons.

After the meeting had been called to order the following officers were unanimously chosen:

Chairman—S. P. Fulton.

Vice Presidents—Jacob H. Walters, W. K. Hart, Wm. C. McCarthy, H. W. Oliver, Joseph Lewis, John Semple, Wm. B. Hays, Max Morehead, Thomas A. Rowley, Thos. H. Hunter, John McGwinpsey, John Knowland, Thomas Baker, V. G. Elliott, Jr., J. Morrison, Jas. Hill, S. S. Holland, David Reed, John Wilson, Wm. McCallin, George Massey, Jas. Atkinson, Dr. Snodgrass, James Johnson, Lemuel Goggins, Wm. Simpson, Henry Meyer, William J. Flinn, H. Z. Jahn, Peter Price, J. Q. Everson, Henry Dannals, Edwin Bindley, Henry Tathall, William Floyd, Thomas O'Brien, George Cochrane, Sr., Samuel Shore, Wm. Little, Wm. Douglas, John Wallace, John D. McFarland, J. A. Graff, John Eppley, Harvey Robinson, Captain Rhoden.

Mr. Fulton on taking the chair made a few remarks expressive of his pleasure at the evidence before him that night. The republicans of allegheny county, were fully awoke, and that those in the Second District preferred, like their brethren elsewhere, to be a grand account of themselves. He thought the mission of the party not yet ended, and believed it would retain the confidence of the people for the future. The Republican is the party of progress; its principles are unchanged and it asks continued confidence and support. It is the party of the people, the hope of every workingman, every toiler for his daily bread. It is the exponent of a just system of tariff and maintains the equal rights of all.

After some further remarks Mr. Fulton introduced General A. L. Pearson, who received a hearty greeting.

General Pearson, after a few humorous remarks, proceeded to discuss the records of the candidates for Congress in the Twenty-second District, showing that while General Negley was in the field attesting his loyalty, Mr. Scofield was not. He was a distinguished member of the stay-at-home club, and he thought the voters would not be in a quandary which man to choose.

General Pearson now referred to the Legislative candidates in the Second district. Mr. Bradley was a soldier of the war, he was a jour printer in Meadville, and would never forget the kindness shown the speaker, a mere lad then, and in a strange place. "Can any one say that Mr. Onslow is not an educated man?" Could he not go to Harrisburg and intelligently represent this district, where he has lived for many years? Yes; better than ninty-nine out of every hundred that have ever been there. James Onslow is a thoroughgoing, intelligent and hard-working man—a man of education and with every capability for a legislator. Yes, and he is certain to be sent there by a very handsome majority. As sure as the moon will be eclipsed to-night so will the Democracy be again eclipsed in Allegheny county on November 3d.

Then we have another workingman as candidate for Assembly Charley Jeremy don't claim the blue aristocratic blood. He is a Welshman, and they are all known as a hard working class, always successfully fighting the battle of life. He was known as a leader in the district, Friday, Bridgeville, Sixth ward, Allegheny, Birmingham; Saturday, Thirty fifth ward, Wools' Run.

On motion of Mr. Chalmers Mr. Gus Braun was added to the Committee on Meetings and Speakers. Seven sections were added to the Committee on Meetings and Speakers. The following resolution offered by Mr. Walker was adopted:

Resolved, That hereafter when a meeting is called for any locality by the chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, that said meeting be proceeded with regardless of any interference from parties not members of said committee.

After the transaction of some other routine business the committee adjourned.

Important to Election Officers.

Election officers and assessors will find in another column announcements made by the County Commissioners that will be of especial interest. The Commissioners have prepared, for the first time, a pamphlet form, the ballot boxes, &c., for election officers, who are requested to call at once and get the supplies needed.

Assessors for the newly divided districts are also requested to come up and be qualified, and receive their instructions.

These matters should be attended to without delay.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels from Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

J. S. Wilgus, Brownsv' R. H. Bear, Erie,
A. Sleek, Somerset. H. G. Post, do
J. Nye, Connellsville. P. F. Wood, Sharon.
E. E. McCorkle,